



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

# HISTORICAL ATLAS

TX 912.1 .L115  
Labberton, Robert Henlopen,  
Historical atlas : a chronological serie

Stanford University Libraries



3 6105 04933 1023

LIBRARY OF  
Albert W. Smith  
AND  
Mary E. B. Roberts Smith.

No. 495 Date



SCHOOL OF EDUCATION  
LIBRARY

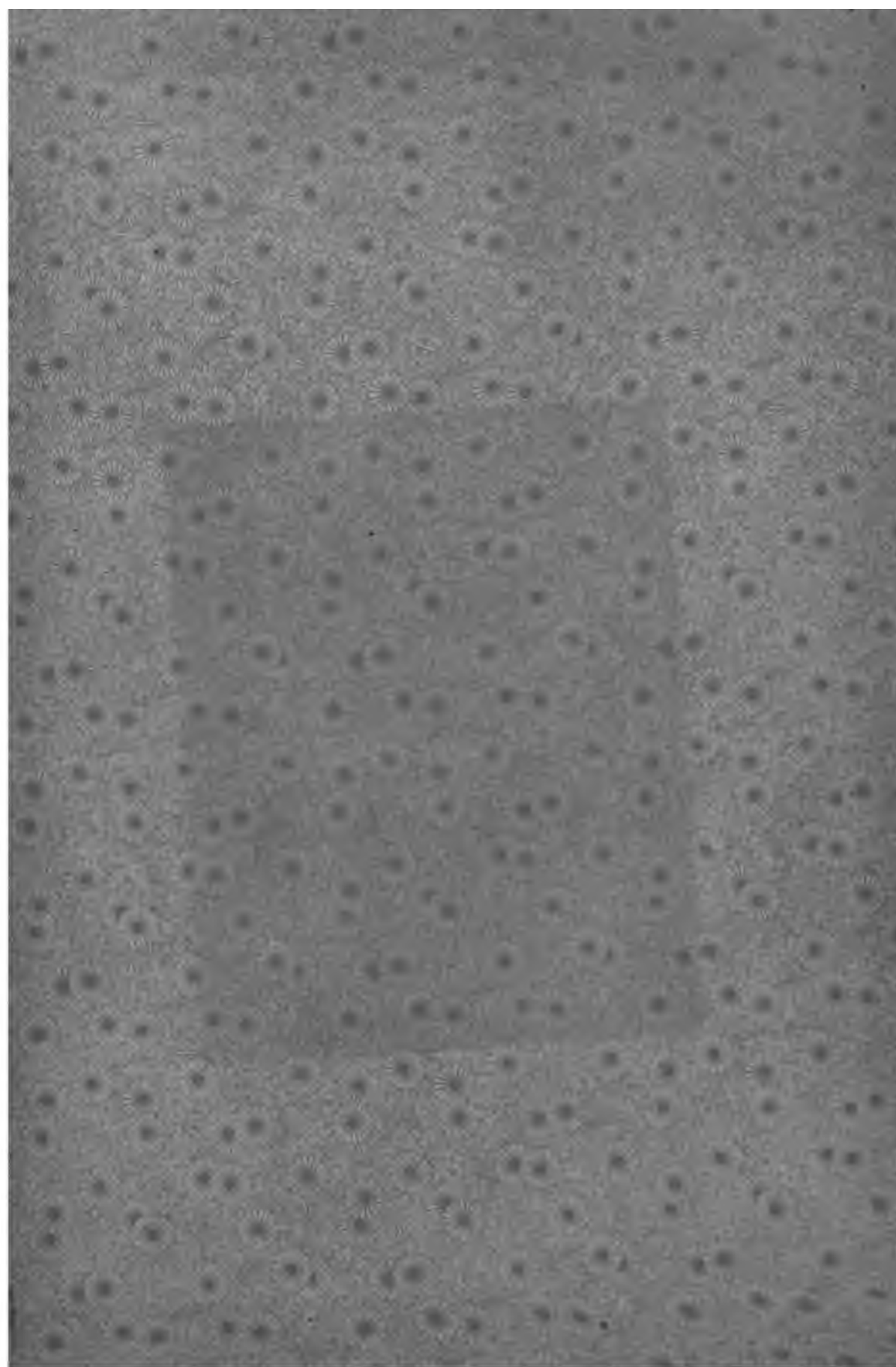
TEXTBOOK COLLECTION

GIFT OF

JAMES O. GRIFFIN



STANFORD UNIVERSITY  
LIBRARIES







---

Mary E.B. Roberts



AN  
HISTORICAL ATLAS.

A CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES OF

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE MAPS AT SUCCESSIVE PERIODS, FROM  
THE DAWN OF HISTORY TO THE PRESENT DAY.

BY  
ROBERT H. LABBERTON.

---

*SEVENTH AND ENLARGED EDITION.*

---

NEW YORK:  
TOWNSEND MAC COUN.

1884.  


633706  
C

COPYRIGHT, 1871,  
ROBERT H. LABBERTON.

COPYRIGHT, 1879,  
CLAXTON, REMSEN, AND HAFELFINGER.

COPYRIGHT, 1884,  
TOWNSEND MAC COUN,  
NEW YORK.

# ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

## TWELVE MAPS ILLUSTRATING EASTERN HISTORY.

- I. 1. **Chaldean Ascendency.**—Showing:  
The Chaldean Empire in its greatest extent.  
The Northern and Southern tetrarchy.
2. **The Field of the Pyramids** (*from an actual survey*).—Showing:  
The bifurcation of the Nile and the bluffs.  
Exact situation of Memphis, Cairo, Old Cairo, and Gizeh.  
Exact position of the great pyramid, sphinx, etc.
- II. 3. **Egyptian Ascendency.**—Showing:  
The Egyptian Empire in its greatest extent.
4. **The Ruins of Thebes** (*from an actual survey*).
- III. 5. **Assyrian Ascendency.**—Showing:  
The Assyrian Empire in its greatest extent.  
The six great Phœnician towns.  
The principal Phœnician colonies.  
The beginnings of Rome.
6. **Nineveh** (*from an actual survey*).
- IV. 7. **The Holy Land and Lower Egypt.**—  
Showing:  
The Delta, with the seven arms of the Nile.  
Joseph's Canal, Lake Mœris and Arsinoe.  
The land of Goshen, with the bitter lakes.  
The canal from the Nile to the Red Sea.  
Route of the Israelites from Goshen to Jericho.  
Situation of the twelve tribes of Israel.  
The Empire of David and Solomon.  
The Kingdoms of Judah and Israel.  
Phœnicia, with the precise position of the Phœnician cities.
8. **Jerusalem** (*from an actual survey*).
- V. 9. **The Four Great Powers.**—Showing:  
The division of Western Asia (after the fall of Nineveh) into Lydia, Media, Babylonia, and Egypt.  
Position of Ionia, Greece, and Great Greece.  
Beginnings of Carthage, Syracuse, and Rome.
10. **Babylon** (*from an actual survey*).
- VI. 11. **Persian Ascendency.**—Showing:  
The Persian Empire in its greatest extent.  
The march of Darius I. from Sardes to Scythia.  
The march of the Ten Thousand.  
The three decisive battle-fields (Granicus, Issus, and Arbela) on which the Persian Empire was destroyed.
12. **The Ruins of Susa** (*from an actual survey*).

## NINE MAPS ILLUSTRATING GRECIAN HISTORY.

- VII. 13. **Hellas** (*the countries settled by the Hellenes*).—  
Showing:  
The principal Æolian, Ionian, and Dorian colonies.  
The great divisions of Greece with its ethnological diversities.  
The Greek colonies in Southern Italy and Sicily.
14. **The Field of Troy.**
- VIII. 15. **Hellas and Peloponnesus.**—Showing:  
The subdivisions of Hellas and Peloponnesus.  
The historical places and battle-fields.  
*Remark:—Sinus = Gulf, and Mare = Sea.*
16. **Plan of Sparta and its Neighborhood.**
17. **Plan of Thebes and its Neighborhood.**
18. **Plan of Athens and its Neighborhood.**
19. **Plan of Corinth and its Neighborhood.**
- IX. 20. **Hellenic Ascendency.**—Showing:  
The Empire of Alexander the Great.  
The route of Alexander to India.  
The States sprung from Alexander's Empire, 300 B.C.  
The compact Roman domain, 300 B.C.
21. **Plan of Alexandria** (*from an actual survey*).

## TWENTY-SEVEN MAPS ILLUSTRATING ROMAN HISTORY.

- X. 22. **Italy during the Regal Period.**
23. **Enlarged Map of Latium.**
24. **The Original Roman Domain.**
- XI. 25. **Italy from the beginning of the Samnite Wars to the beginning of the Punic Wars.**—Showing:  
The earliest boundaries of the great armed confederacy led by Rome.  
The exact boundaries of Italy proper.  
Gaul, south of the Alps, Liguria, and Istria.  
The maritime fortresses, or burgess-colonies.  
The military roads, with the road-fortresses (Latin colonies).



26. **The Principal Theatre of War during the early Samnite Wars.**—Showing:  
The battle-fields of the Samnite wars.
27. **Plan of the City and Harbor of Tarentum.**
- XII. 28. **Rome and Carthage on the eve of and during the First Punic War.**—Showing:  
The situation and territorial extent of each.  
The principal battle-fields of the first Punic war.
29. **Rome and Carthage at the end of the First Punic War.**
30. **Rome and Carthage on the eve of and during the Second Punic War.**—Showing:  
The Empire of the Barcidæ in Spain.  
The situation and territorial extent of each.  
The march of Hannibal from Carthago Nova to the Trasimenus.  
The principal battle-fields of the second Punic war.
31. **Rome and Carthage at the end of the Second Punic War.**
- XIII. 32. **Hannibal's Route from the Rhone to the Apennines.**
33. **Plan of the City and Harbor of Carthage.**
34. **Plan of the City and Harbor of Syracuse.**
35. **The Western Basin of the Mediterranean at the close of the Punic Wars (146 B.C.).**
36. **The Western Basin of the Mediterranean a century after the close of the Punic Wars (50 B.C.).**
- XIV. 37. **The Eastern Basin of the Mediterranean during the two centuries preceding the birth of Christ.**—Showing:  
Macedonia from the death of Alexander to the Roman Conquest.  
The three "*Fetters of the Hellenes*"—Demetrius, Chalcis, and Corinth.  
The Ætolian and Achæan confederacies.  
Pergamus before and after 190 B.C.  
The great battle-fields of the Græco-Roman wars.
38. **Western Asia in the Times of Mithradates.**—Showing:  
The Empire of Mithradates.  
The Empire of Tigranes and Parthia.  
The Roman Province of Asia.
39. **The Surroundings of Lake Copais, in Boeotia, with Eubœa and the Euripus.**—Showing:  
The principal theatre of war in the first Mithradatic war.
- XV. 40. **Roman Ascendency.**—Showing:  
The Roman Empire in its greatest extent.  
The Parthian Empire.
41. **Plan of the City of Rome.**—Showing:  
The seven hills of Rome.  
The original settlement (*white*).  
The city and wall of Servius Tullius (*yellow*).  
The city and wall of Aurelian, with its gates.  
The five bridges.
42. **Enlarged Map of the Capitoline Hill.**—Showing:  
The most celebrated buildings and monuments.
- XVI. 43. **The Roman Empire until 395 A.D.**—Showing:  
The provinces with the years of conquest.  
The relative position of the Christian and heathen world during the fourth century.  
The division of the Empire in 395 A.D.
44. **The Bosphorus and Constantinople.**
45. **Gaul before the Roman Conquest.**
46. **Gaul after the Roman Conquest.**
47. **Italy during the Empire.**—Showing:  
The fourteen districts.
- XVII. 48. **Division and Subdivision of the Roman Empire since 395.**
- SIXTEEN MAPS ILLUSTRATING  
MEDIÆVAL HISTORY.**
- XVIII. 49. **Europe and Western Asia about 500 A.D.**—Showing:  
The Ostrogothic, Visigothic, Merovingian, Vandalian, and Byzantine Empires.
- XIX. 50. **The Empire of the Franks under Clovis, in 507 A.D.**—Showing:  
The relative positions of the Salic and Ripuarian Franks.
51. **The Division of the Frankish Empire, in 567 A.D., into Neustria, with Aquitania, Austrasia, and Burgundy** (to illustrate the times of Brunehilda and Fredegonda).
- XX. 52. **Arabic Ascendency.**—Showing:  
The Arabic Empire in its greatest extent.  
The world at the beginning of the eighth century. (*Christianity on the point of being crushed by the Moslems.*)  
The four Christian Empires (*Byzantine, Lombardian, Merovingian, and Anglo-Saxon*).
53. **Plan of the City of Damascus, the Capital of the Ommiad Caliphs.**
- XXI. 54. **The Empire of Charlemagne and its Division in 843 A.D.**—Showing:  
The Empire of Charlemagne and its division into Neustria, Lorraine, and Austrasia.  
The Byzantine Empire and the Caliphates of Bagdad and Cordova.

- XXII. 55. The British Islands during the Saxon, Norman, and early Plantagenet Periods.**—Showing:  
The Saxon and Celtic parts of the British Islands.  
The Saxon kingdoms in England.  
The English battle-fields from the beginning of the eighth to the end of the thirteenth century.

- 56. Southeastern Scotland the principal scene of the Anglo-Scotch Struggle.**

- XXIII. 57. The World about the middle of the Tenth Century.**—Showing:  
The Empire of Otto the Great divided into its duchies.  
The Byzantine Empire.  
The Burgundian or Arelatian kingdom.  
Francia, with the great duchies of Neustria.  
The Caliphate of Cordova, with the Christian States in Spain (Leon, Castile, and Pampeluna).

- XXIV. 58. The Age of the Crusades.**—Showing:  
The possessions of the Plantagenets in 1160.  
The German Empire of Barbarossa (*blue*).  
The remnant of the Byzantine Empire.  
The Eastern Caliphate, with the Empire of Iconium and the dominion of the Ayoubites.  
The Western Caliphate, with the five Christian States (Portugal, Leon, Castile, Navarre, and Arragon) in the Spanish peninsula.  
The Christian States on the Syrian coast.

- 59. The Christian States in the East, in 1142 A.D.**—Showing:  
The four States founded by the Crusaders (Jerusalem, Tripolis, Antiochia, and Edessa), with the native Christian kingdom of Armenia.

- XXV. 60. The Hohenstaufen and the Guelphs, about 1170 A.D.**—Showing:  
The struggle between Barbarossa and Henry the Lion.  
The German duchies in the latter part of the twelfth century.

- 61. Parts of France, to illustrate the Crusade against the Albigenses.**—Showing:  
The situation of the three celebrated Benedictine monasteries of Cluny, Cîteaux, and Clairveaux.  
The possessions of Raymond of Toulouse which were granted to Simon de Montfort (*red*).

- 62a. The Latin Empire and the Christian States in the East.**  
The Greek Empires of Nicæa and Trebizond.  
The Latin Empire with its feudal States.  
The Venetian possessions in the East.  
The Turkish Empire of Iconium.

- 62b. The Remains of the Kingdom of Jerusalem in 1204.**

- XXVI. 63. The Empire of Frederick II.**—Showing:  
The German Empire during the first half of the thirteenth century.  
The hereditary possessions of Emperor Frederick II.  
The remnant of the Empire of Henry the Lion (*yellow*).

#### FORTY MAPS ILLUSTRATING MODERN HISTORY.

- XXVI. 64. England and France during the Anglo-French Struggle.**  
The countries claimed by England (*light red*).  
Portion ceded to England by the peace of Brétigny.  
Possessions of Philip the Bold, founder of the second (or great) Burgundian house (*light green*).  
Battle-fields and historical places of the Anglo-French struggle and of the War of the Roses.

- XXVII. 65. The Burgundian Dominion of Charles the Bold.**—Showing:  
The countries directly ruled by Charles.  
The countries which had once formed a part of the Burgundian dominion.  
The position of the Burgundian dominion, belonging partly to France and partly to the Empire.  
Lorraine, being also partly a French fief and partly a German fief.  
The position of Lorraine, dividing the Northern realms of Charles from his Southern possessions.

- 66. Central Switzerland—The scene of the Swiss Struggle against Habsburg.**—Showing:  
The cradle of the Habsburg race (*Castle Habsburg*).  
Original Habsburg domains, and the famous battle-fields.

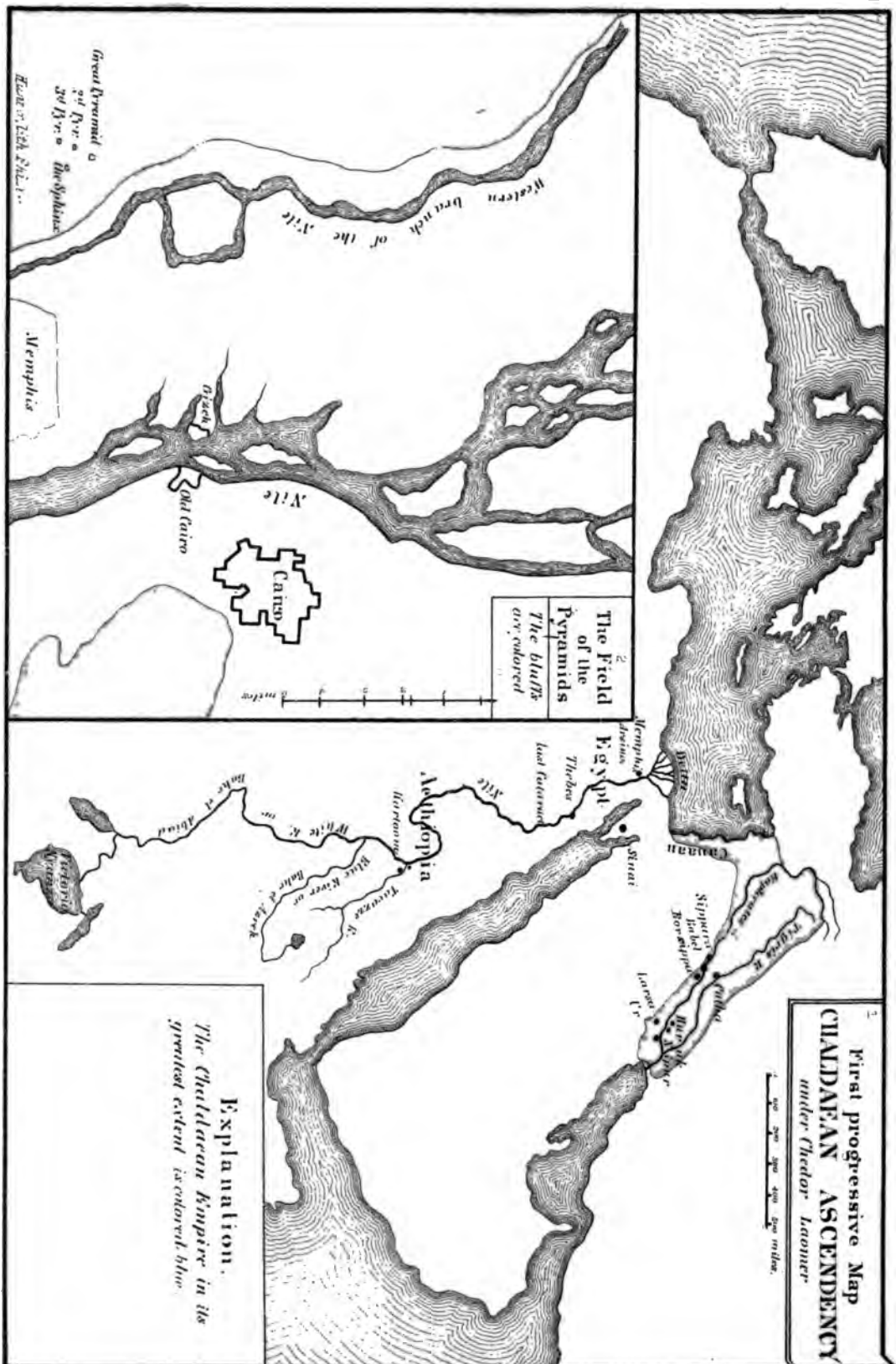
- XXVIII. 67. Western Europe about 1400 A.D.**—Showing:  
The English realm, with the English possessions in France.  
Aquitaine.  
The French realm, with the possessions of the house of Anjou during the fifteenth century.  
The Burgundian dominion of John the Fearless.  
The house of Luxemburg in its greatest glory (*blue*).  
The Habsburg possessions.  
The seven German Electorates.  
The Aragonian Empire, with the united kingdoms of Leon and Castile.

- XXIX. 68. Eastern Europe and Western Asia about 1400 A.D. (the Eastern continuation of Map 67).**—Showing:  
The Ottoman Empire during the first part of the fifteenth century.  
The Empire of the Mamelukes.  
The remnant of the Byzantine Empire during the last fifty years of its existence (*yellow*).

69. **The Ottoman Empire in its greatest extent, 1682 A.D.**
70. **The Mongol Kingdoms during the Fourteenth Century.**—Showing:  
The Empires of Genghis-Khan and of Timur.
- XXX. 71. The Discoveries of the Spaniards and Portuguese in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries.**—Showing:  
Pope Alexander's line of demarcation.
72. **The Atlantic Coast of North America in the Seventeenth Century.**
73. **The United States in 1783.**—Showing:  
The situation of the Thirteen Original Colonies.  
The principal battle-fields of the Revolution.
74. **The Gulf of St. Lawrence, with its Islands.**
- XXXI. 75. France divided into thirty-five Provinces.**
76. **Germany divided into ten Circles.**
77. **The Four Rhenish Electorates, with the surrounding Countries.**—Showing:  
The Archbishopric of Cologne.  
The Archbishopric of Treves.  
The Archbishopric of Mayence.  
The Rhenish Palatinate.  
The Cleve inheritance in 1609.
- XXXII. 78. Western Europe about 1550 A.D.**—Showing especially:  
The house of Habsburg in the zenith of its power, with its division into an Austrian and Spanish branch.  
The kingdom of France, with the Bourbon possessions.  
The Hohenzollerns in Brandenburg, Prussia, Anspach, and Culmbach.  
The possessions of the house of Savoy.  
The dominion of the Pope in Italy and France.  
The republic of Poland before the union with Lithuania.
79. **Northeastern Italy.**—Showing:  
The battle-fields of the Franco-Italian war.
- XXXIII. 80. Europe in 1648—Peace of Westphalia.**—Showing especially:  
The possessions of the two branches of the house of Habsburg at the end of the Thirty Years' War.  
The possessions of the house of Hohenzollern (union of Prussia with Brandenburg).  
The Swedish Empire on both shores of the Baltic and in Northern Germany.  
The Danish monarchy, Denmark, Norway, and Schonen.
- The British Isles, with the battle-fields of the civil wars.  
France, with the battle-fields of the civil wars.  
Germany, with the battle-fields of the Thirty Years' War.  
The Republic of Poland in its greatest extent.  
The Western boundary of Russia in the middle of the seventeenth century.  
The wars under Charles XII. of Sweden.
81. **The Southeastern part of Lombardy during the Seventeenth Century.**
- XXXIV. 82. Europe in 1713—Peace of Utrecht.**—Showing especially:  
The extent of the Habsburg possessions after the extinction of the Spanish branch.  
The Bourbons of France and Spain.  
The extent of the Guelphic dominions (England and Brunswick-Luneburg).  
The dominions of the house of Savoy (Savoy, Piedmont, and Sicily).
83. **The Battle-fields of the Netherlands during the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries.**
84. **The Boundaries of Russia, Poland, and Turkey in 1713.**
- XXXV. 85. Europe in 1748—Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.**—Showing especially:  
The house of Bourbon in the zenith of its power, with its division into the French, Spanish, and Italian branches.  
The Prussian monarchy under Frederick the Great, with the battle-fields of the first Silesian war.  
The Empire of the Empress-Queen Maria Theresa.  
The division of the house of Wittelsbach into the Palatine and Bavarian branches, etc.
86. **England, Scotland, and Ireland during the latter part of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.**
- XXXVI. 87. Central and Northern Europe in 1795.**—Showing especially:  
The extent of Prussia, Russia, and Austria after the absorption of Poland.  
The possessions of the house of Wittelsbach (Bavaria, Juliers, Berg, and the Palatinate).  
The extent of Denmark and Sweden.  
The Eastern boundary of France in 1795.
88. **The First Partition of Poland in 1772.**
89. **The Second Partition of Poland in 1793.**
90. **The Third Partition of Poland in 1795.**

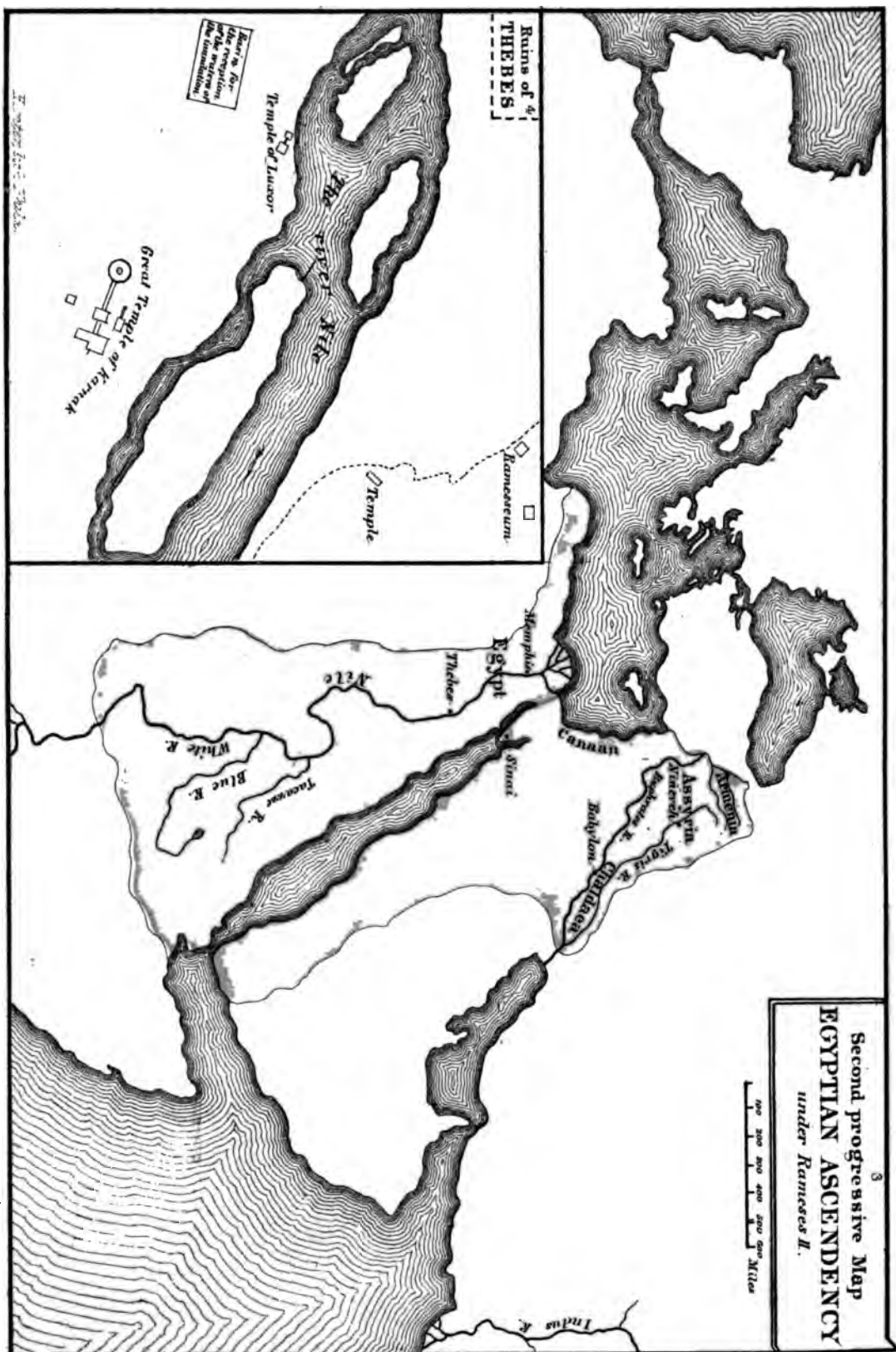
- XXXVII. 91. The Age of Napoleon the Great.**  
—Showing especially:  
The Empire of Napoleon in its greatest extent, with the vassal States ruled by his relations.  
The Confederacy of the Rhine, with Bavaria in its greatest extent.  
The Kingdom of Saxony, with the Grand-Duchy of Warsaw.  
The Austrian, Russian, and Prussian monarchies, etc.
- 92. The Battle-fields of Northern Italy, 1794-1800.**
- 93. Bonaparte's Expedition against Egypt and Syria.**
- XXXVIII. 94. Europe in 1816.**—Showing:  
The division of Europe as settled by the Congress of Vienna; illustrating also the Greek, Polish, French, and Belgian revolutions, and the battle-fields of the Franco-Austrian war of 1859.
- 95. The Theatre of the Crimean war in 1854-55.**
- 96. The Theatre of the Danish war in 1864.**
- XXXIX. 97. Europe in 1866—Peace of Prague.**—Showing:  
The battle-fields and results of the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 and the North German Confederacy.
- 98. The German Confederacy from 1815 till 1866.**
- XL. 99. Europe in 1871—Peace of Versailles.**—Showing:  
The resuscitated German Empire, United Italy, etc.
- 100. The Theatre of the late Franco-Prussian War.**
- XLI. 101. Eastern Europe as regulated by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878.**—Showing:  
Theatre of the Russo-Turkish war.  
Territory acquired by each of the participants under the treaty.
- XLII. 102. Eastern Ottoman Empire** (*continuation of Map 101*).—Showing:  
New Russo-Turkish boundary, Cyprus, and the Suez Canal.
- XLIII. 103. India.**—Showing:  
The gradual growth of the Anglo-British Empire.
- NINE MAPS ILLUSTRATING  
AMERICAN HISTORY.**
- XLIV. 104. The Present Territory of the United States in 1650.**—Showing:  
The English, French, Spanish, and Dutch colonies.  
Early settlements.  
Towns in existence, with dates of their foundations.
- XLV. 105. The Present Territory of the United States in 1750.**—Showing:  
Respective territory claimed by England, France, and Spain.
- XLVI. 106. The Present Territory of the United States in 1763.**—Illustrating:  
The French and Indian War.
- XLVII. 107. The Present Territory of the United States according to the Treaty of Peace in 1783.**  
Showing:  
The thirteen original States.
- XLVIII. 108. The Present Territory of the United States after the Cession of Louisiana by a Treaty made with Napoleon Bonaparte, April 30, 1803.**
- XLIX. 109. The Present Territory of the United States after the Cession of Florida by Spain in 1821.**
- L. 110. Theatre of War in the United States, 1861-65.**
- LI. 111. Territory of the Present United States.**—Showing:  
The Mexican cessions.  
Dates of admission of States.
- 112. Alaska bought from Russia.**



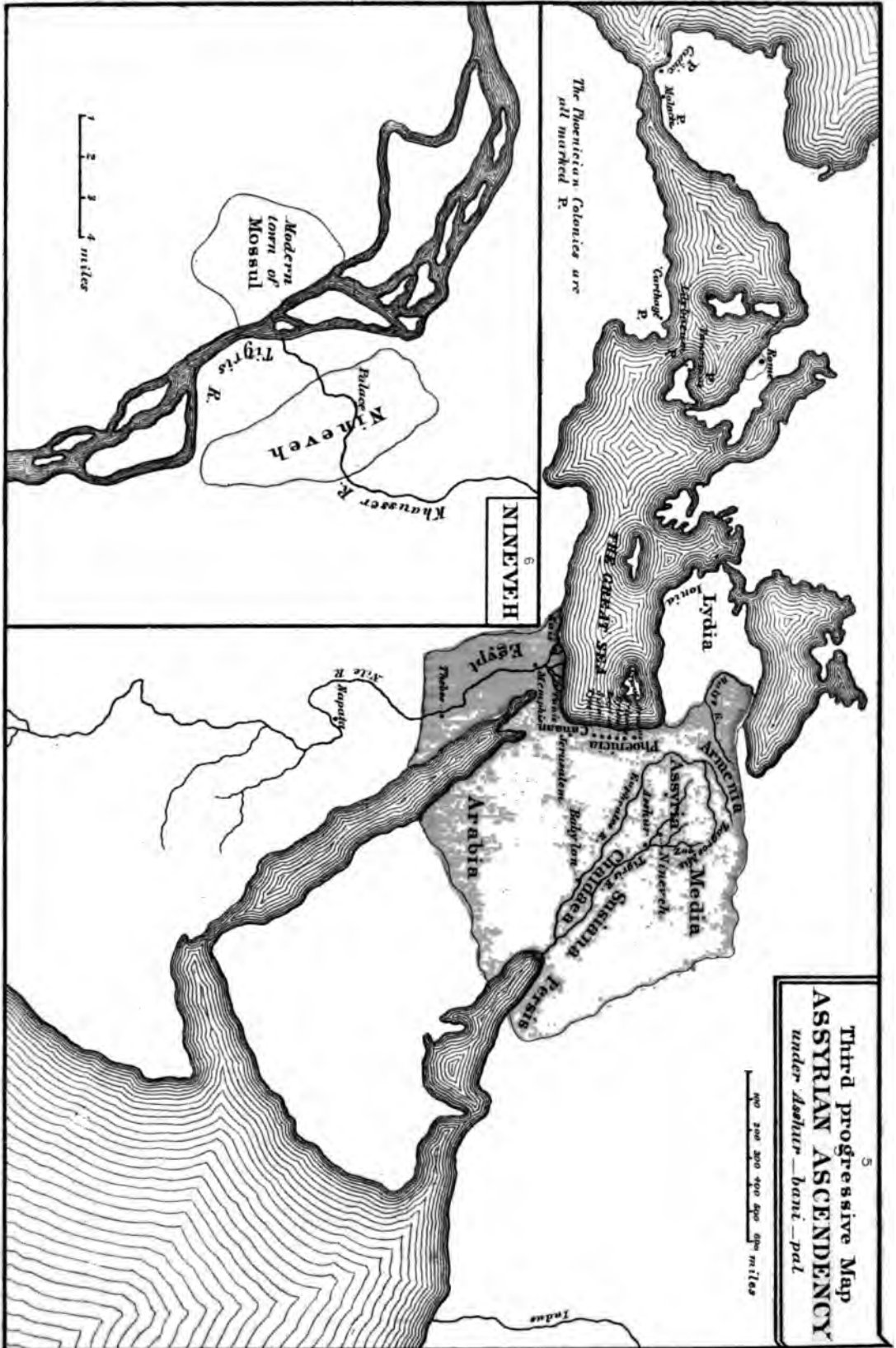




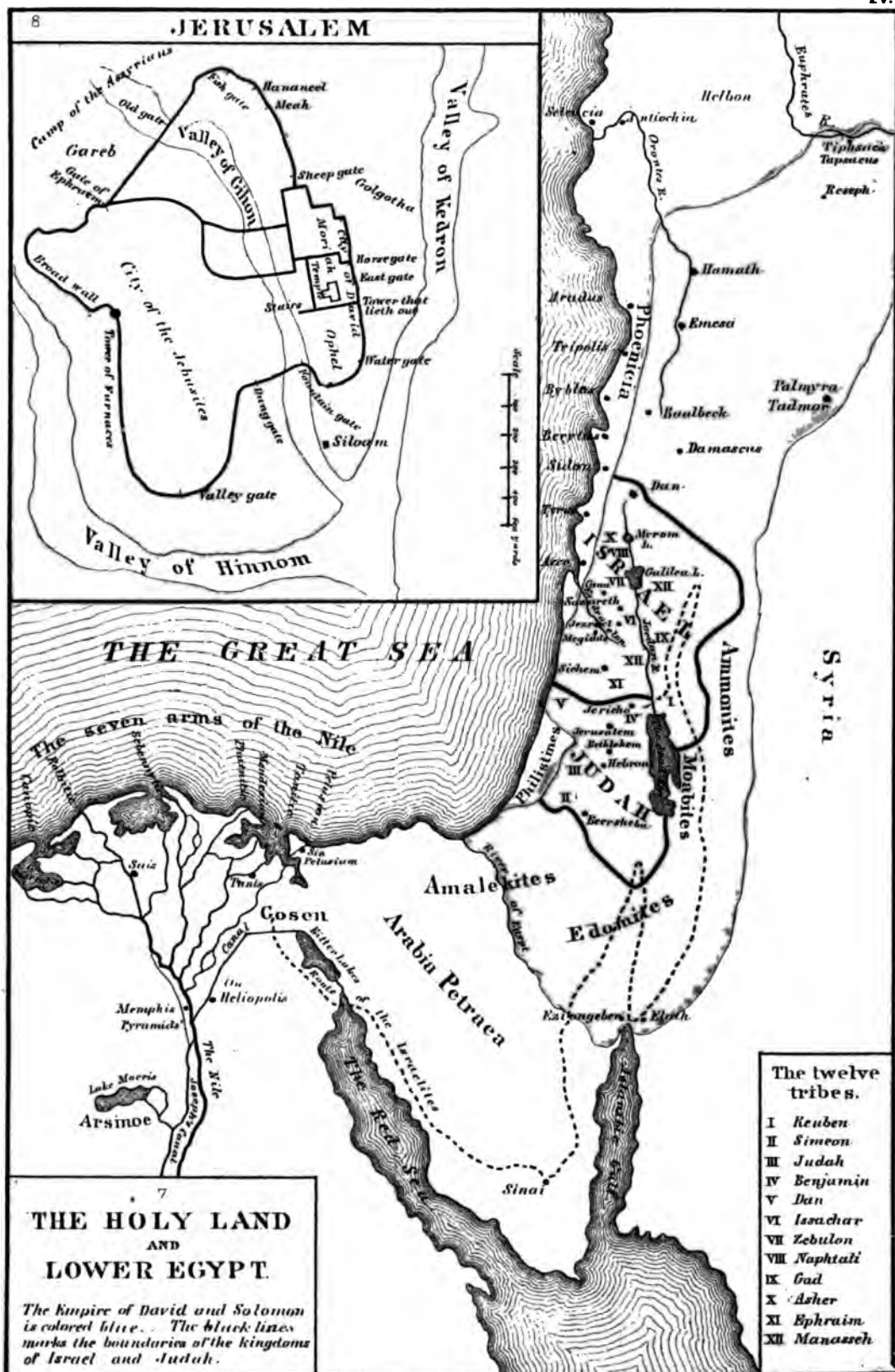










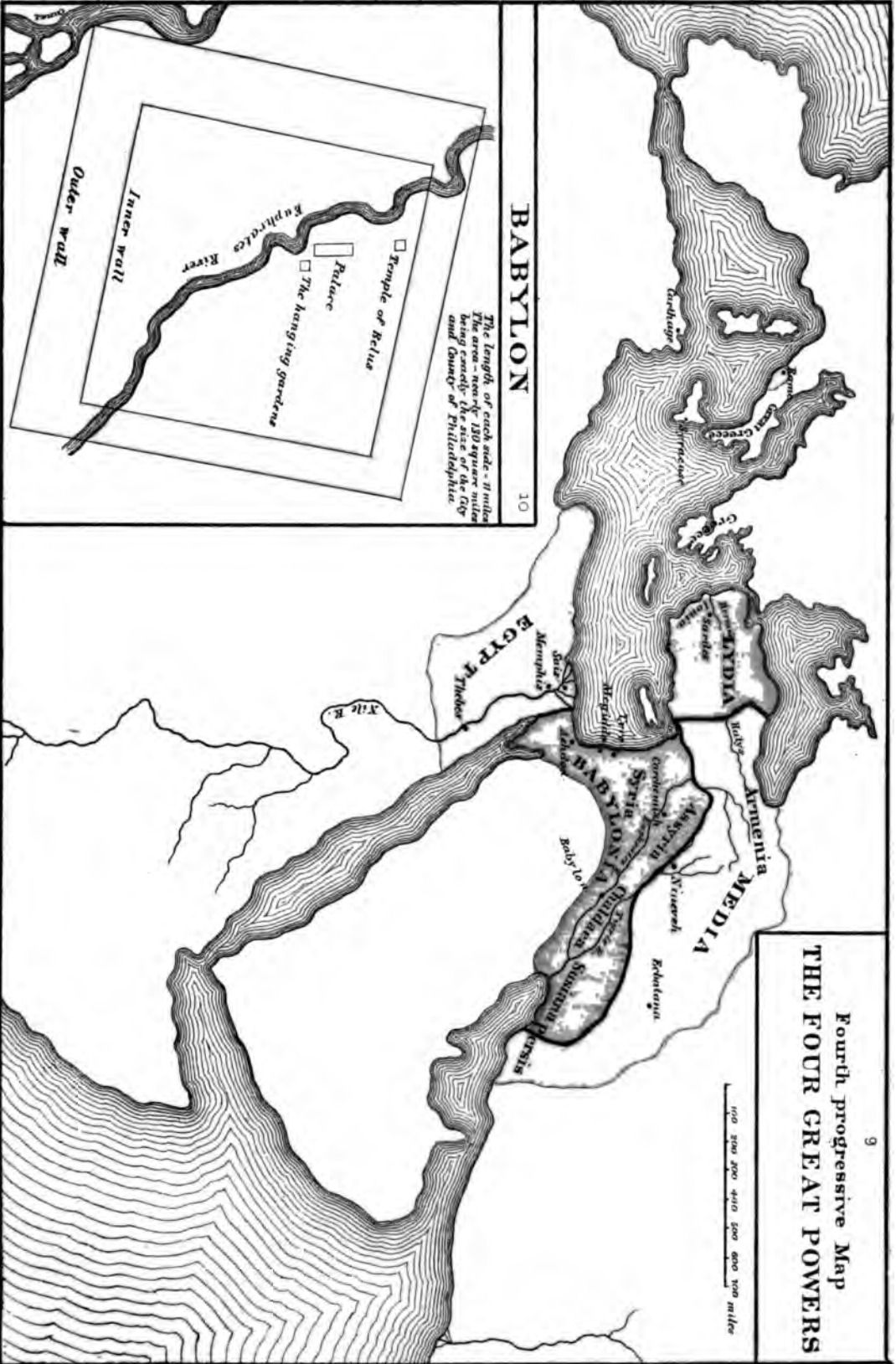






# Fourth progressive Map THE FOUR GREAT POWERS

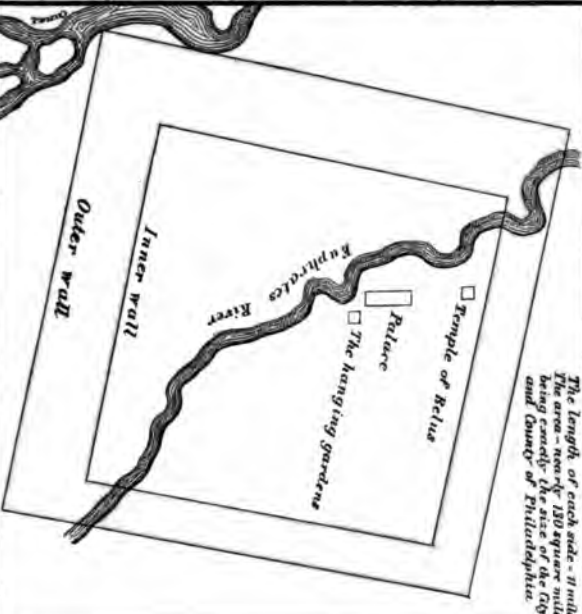
100 200 300 400 500 600 700 miles



## BABYLON

10

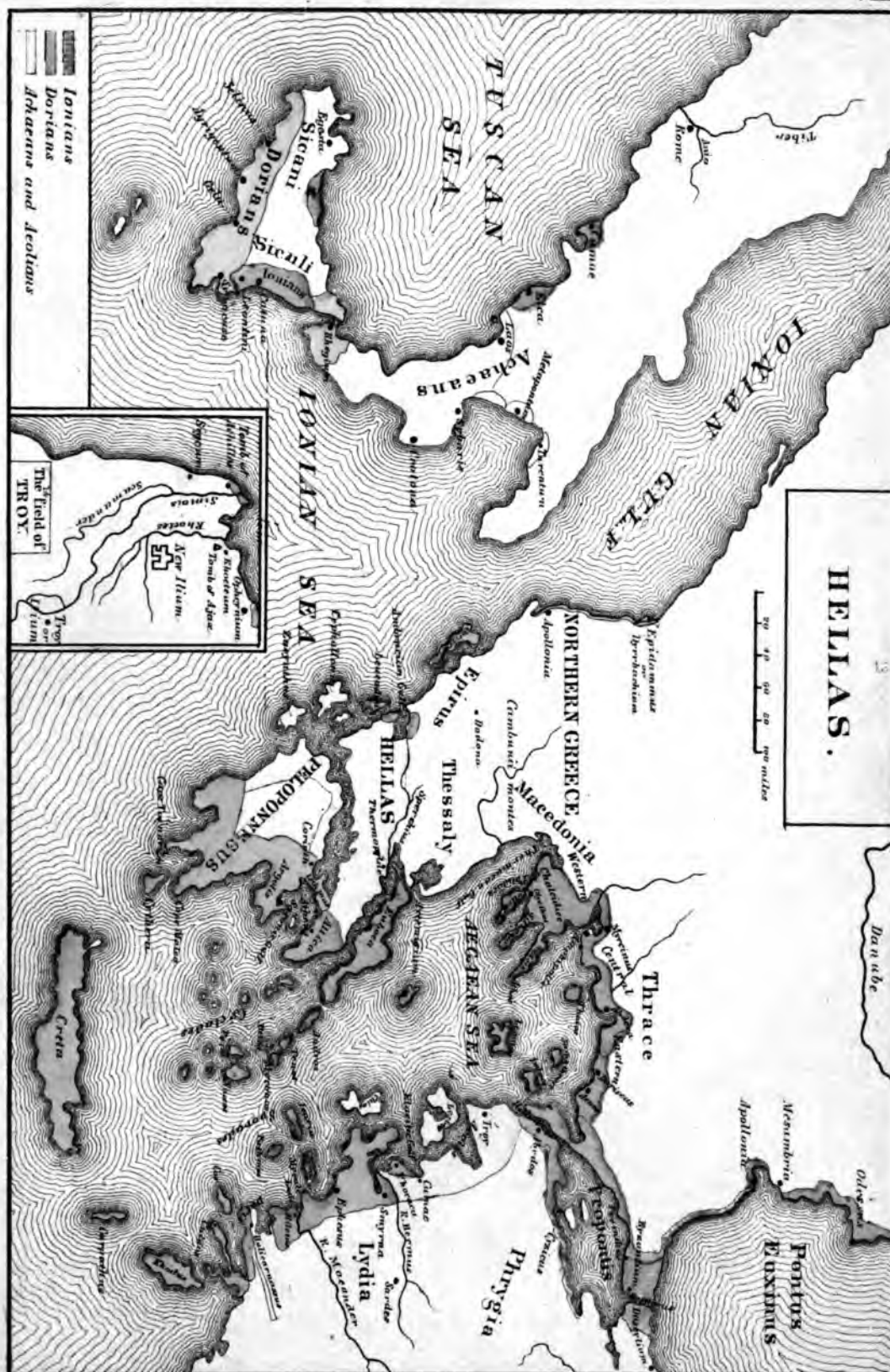
The length of each side - 11 miles  
The area - nearly 130 square miles  
being exactly the size of the city  
and County of Philadelphia.









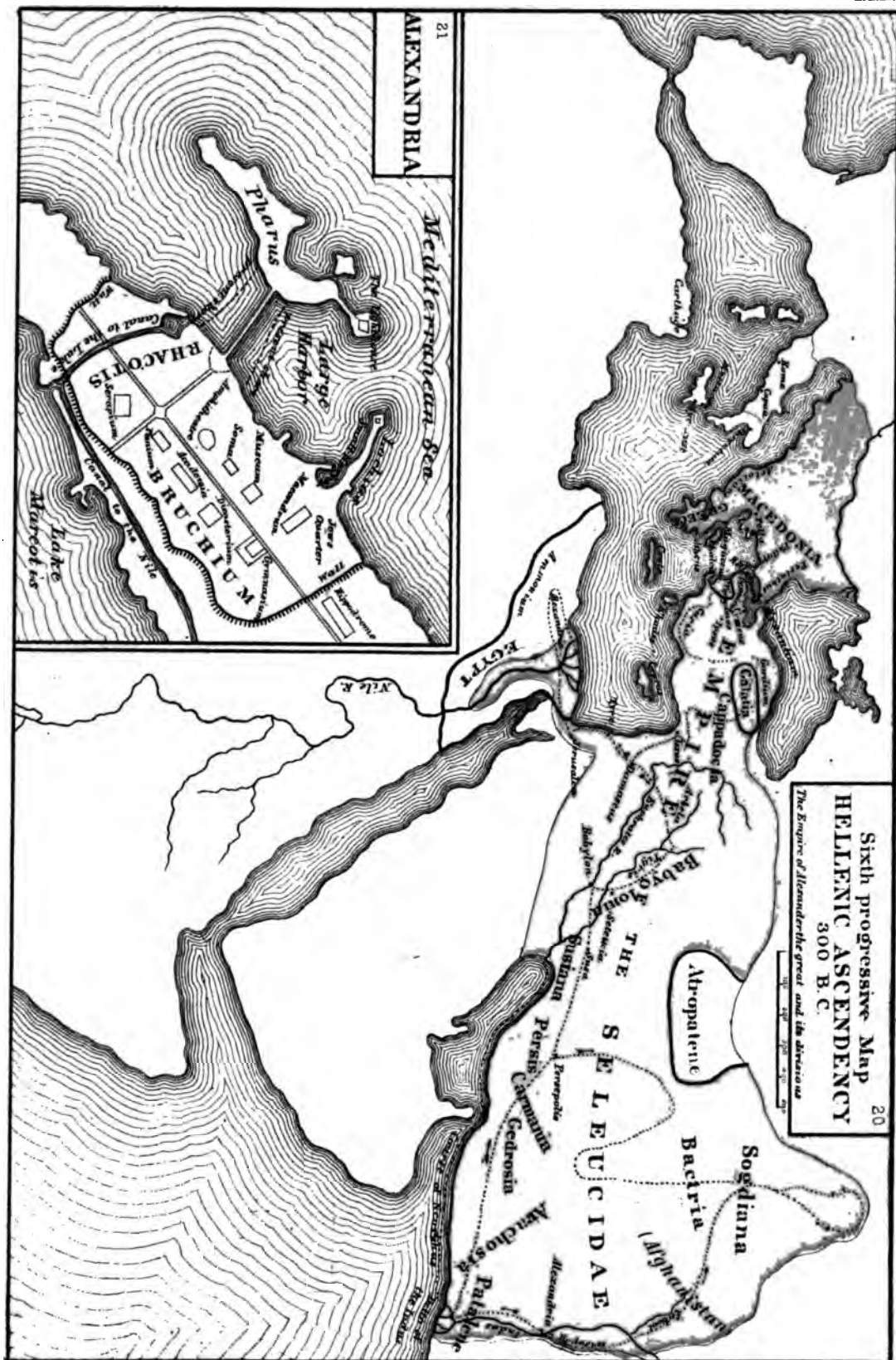


























**ROME & CARTHAGE**  
*on the eve of and during  
the first Punic war.*



30  
**ROME & CARTHAGE**  
*at the eve of and during the  
 second Punic war  
 ---the march of Hannibal  
 see also Alps (XVII)*

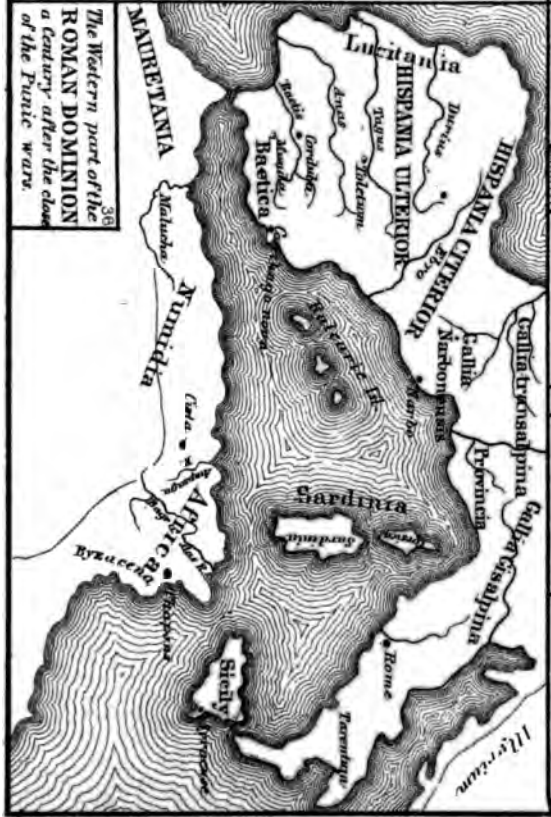
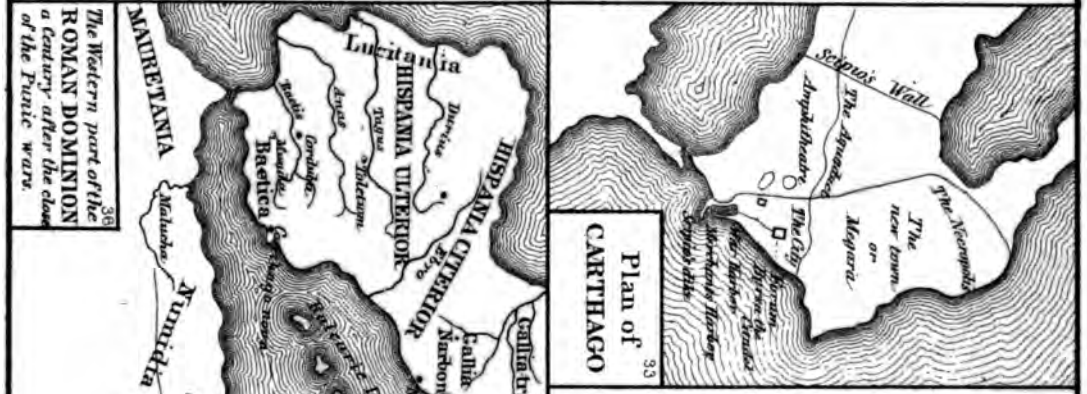
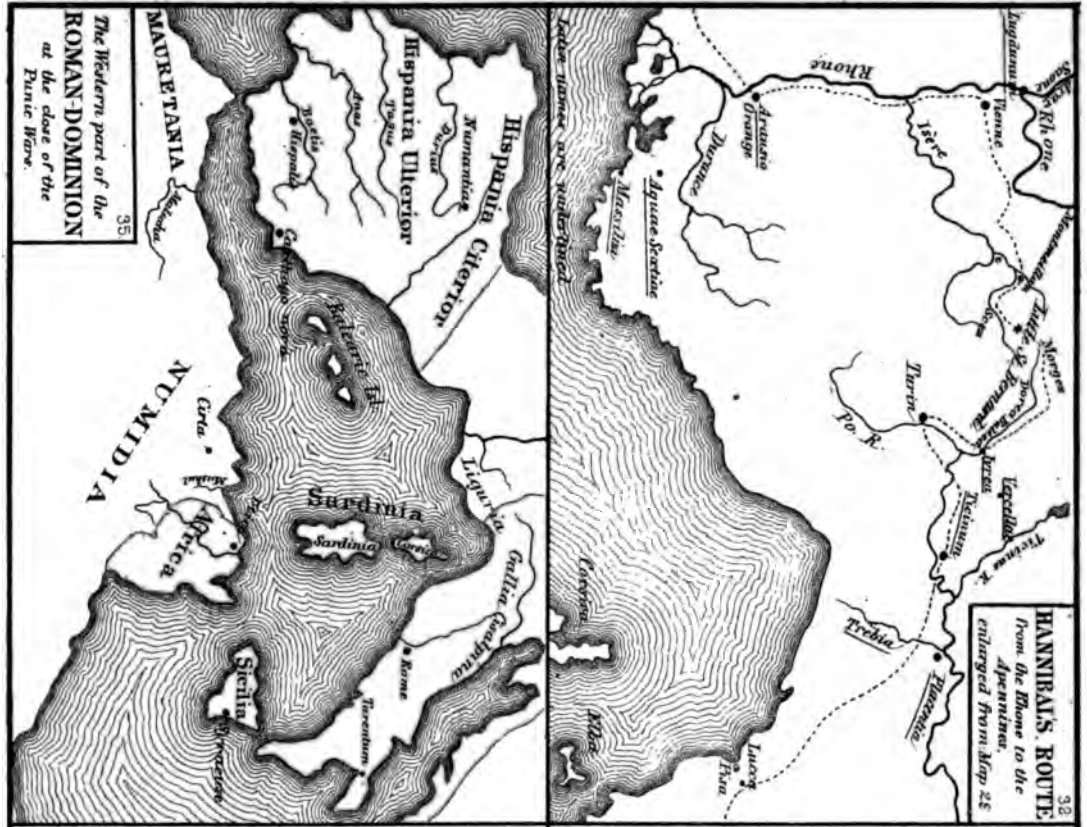


23  
ROME & CARTHAGE  
*at the end of  
the first Punic war*

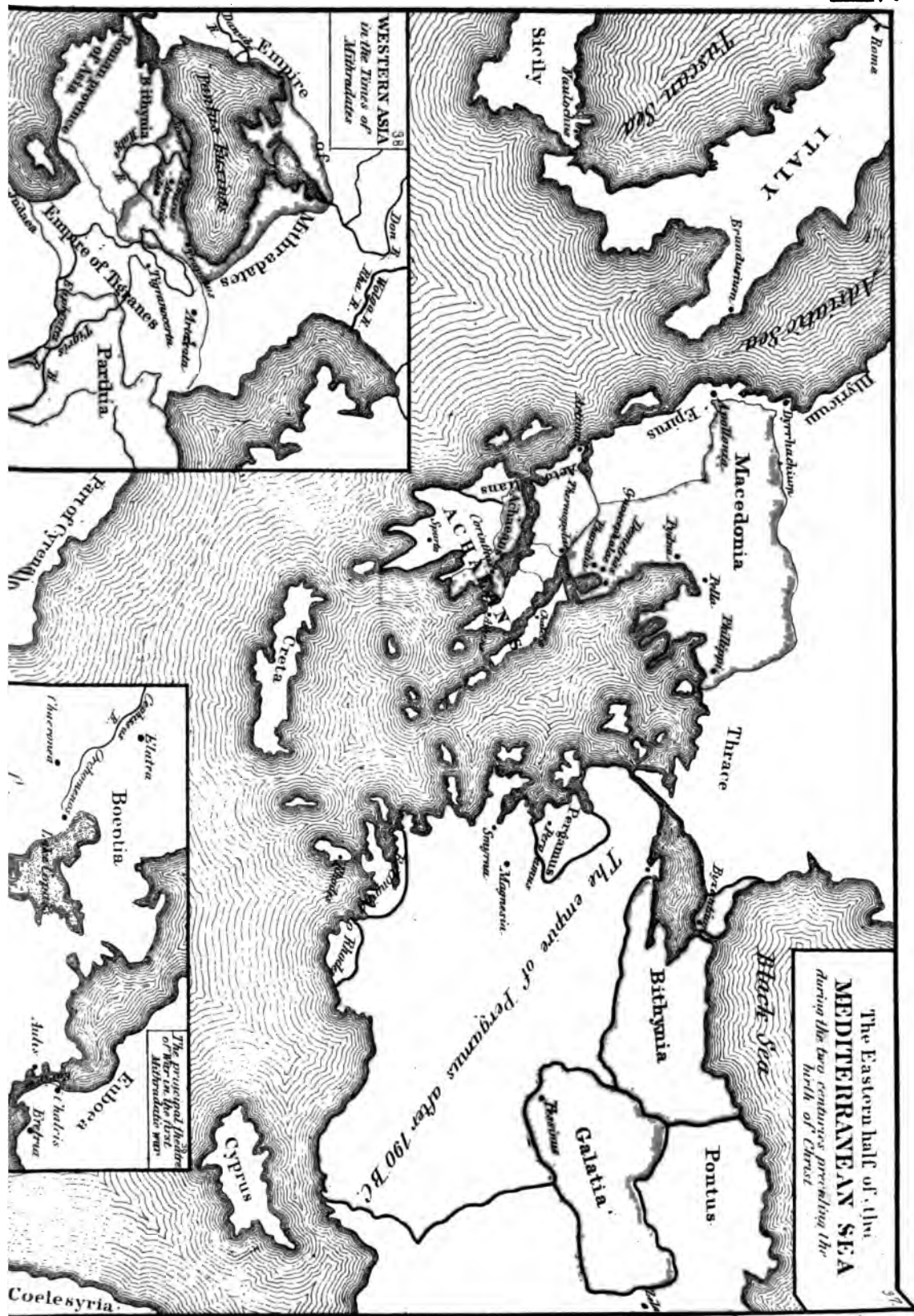


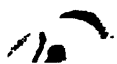
31  
ROME & CARTHAGE  
*at the end of the  
second Punic war*



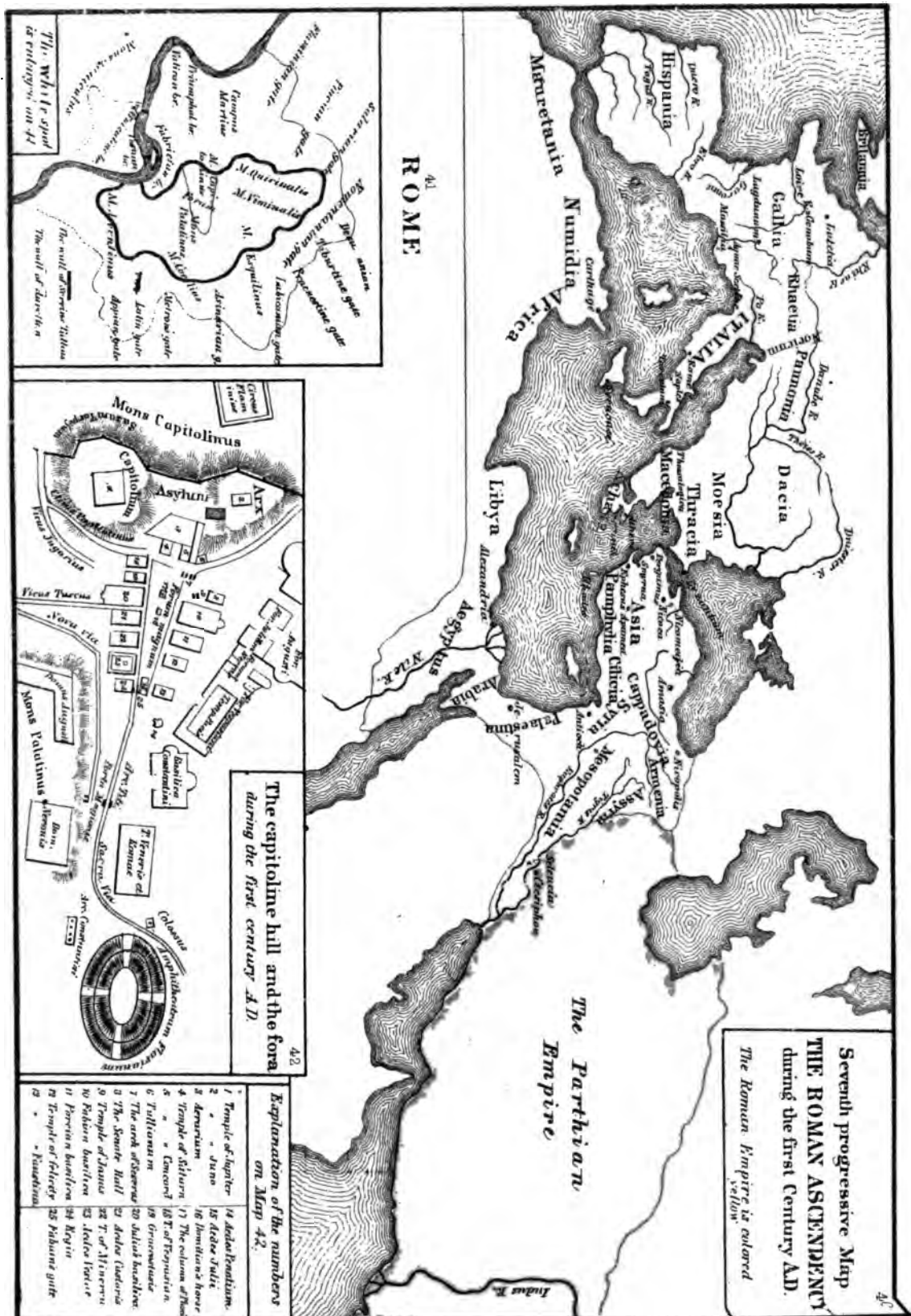










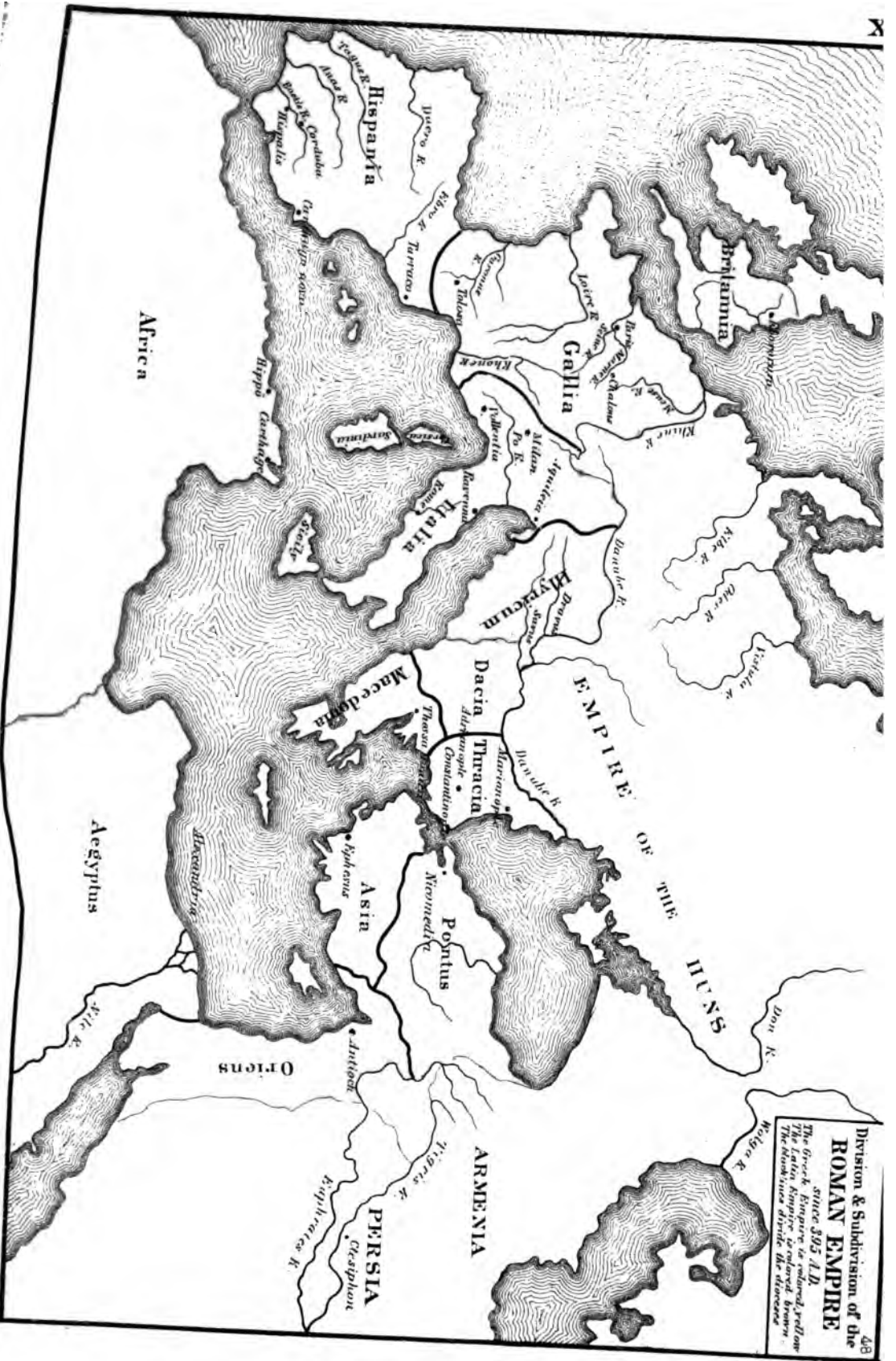










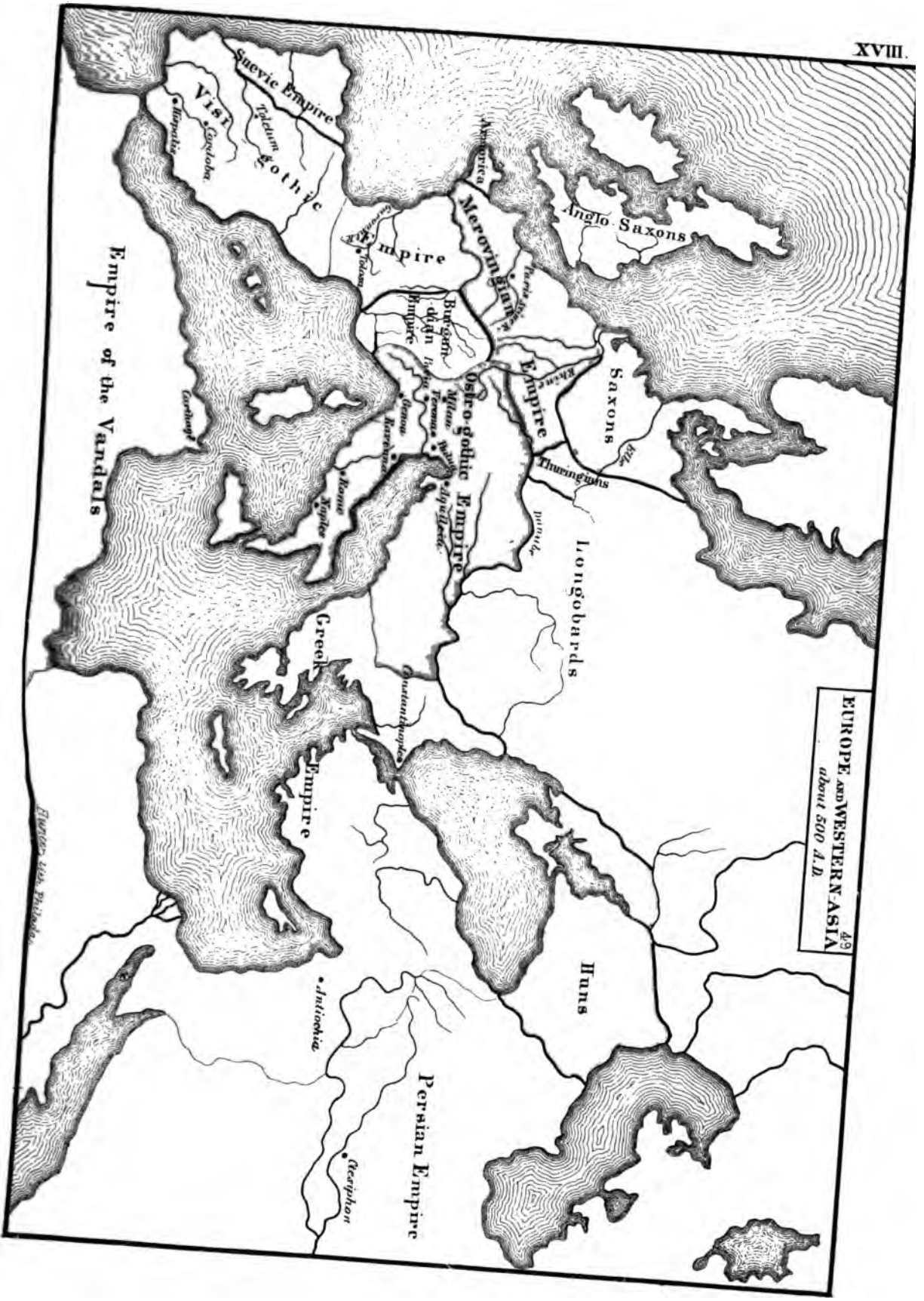


**Division & Subdivision of the  
ROMAN EMPIRE**

Since 395 A.D.  
The Greek Empire is colored yellow  
The Latin Empire is colored brown  
The subdivisions are colored light yellow



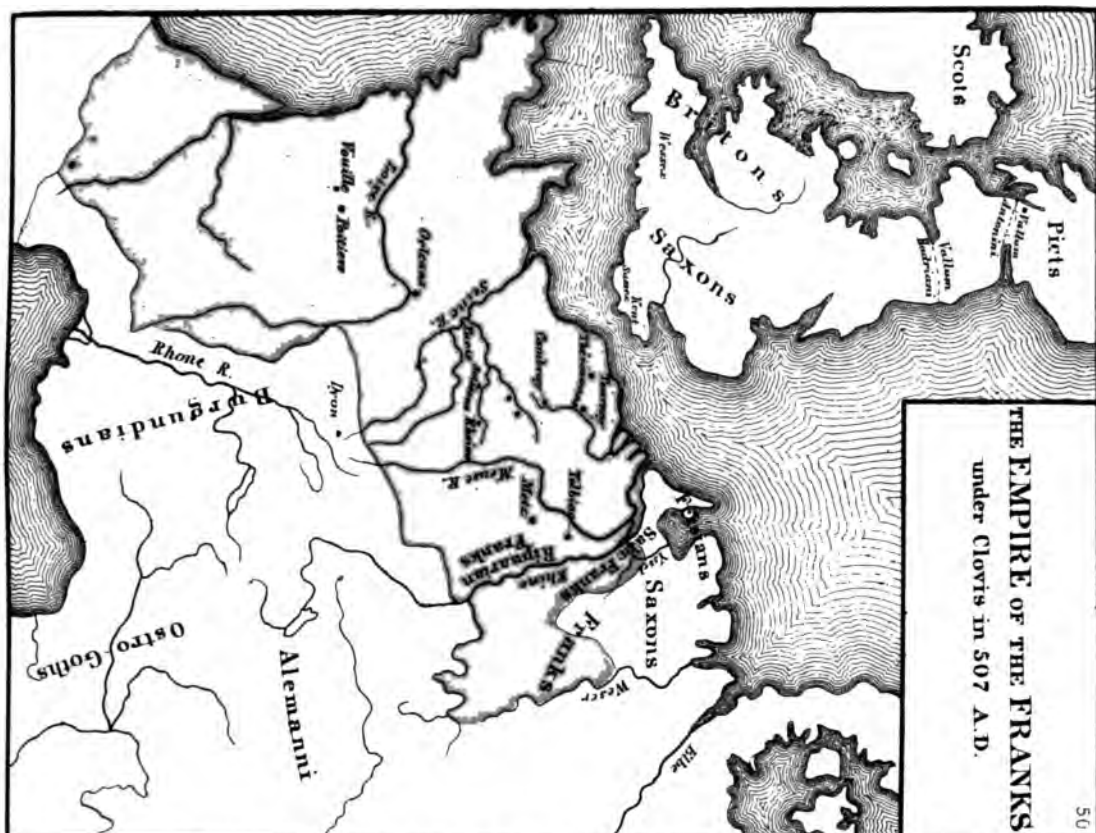
EUROPE AND WESTERN ASIA  
about 500 A.D.





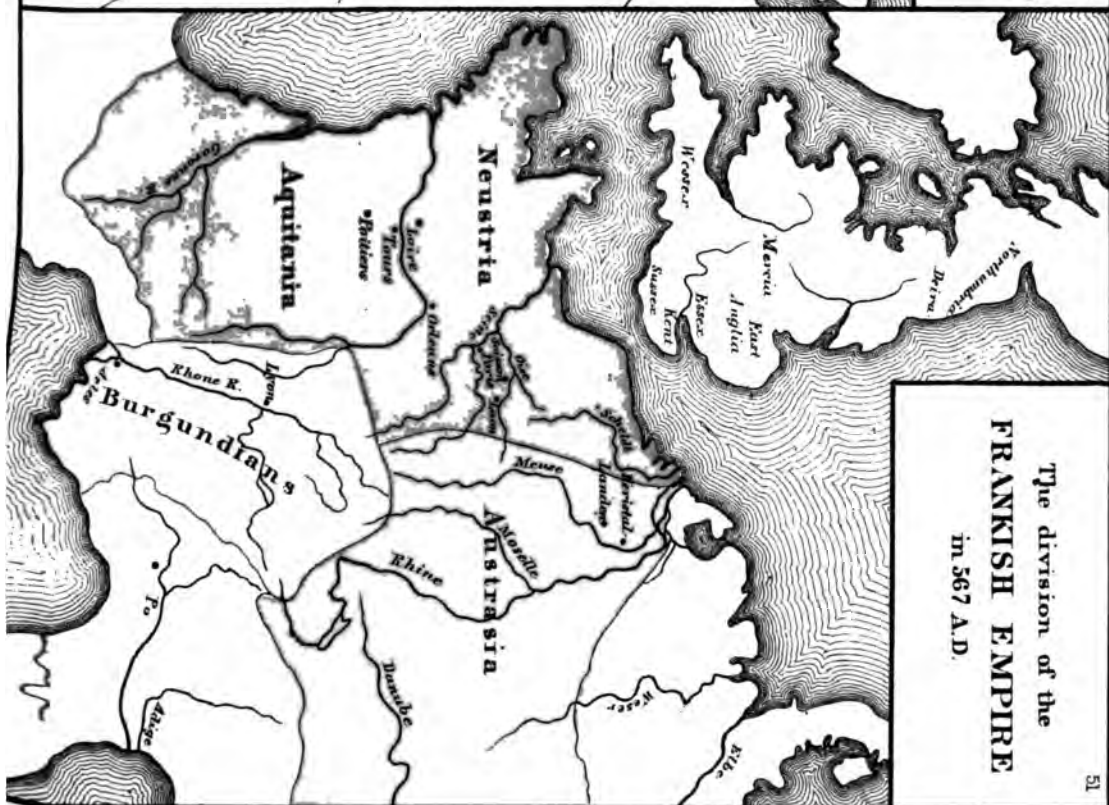
50

**THE EMPIRE OF THE FRANKS  
under Clovis in 507 A.D.**



51

**The division of the  
FRANKISH EMPIRE  
in 567 A.D.**

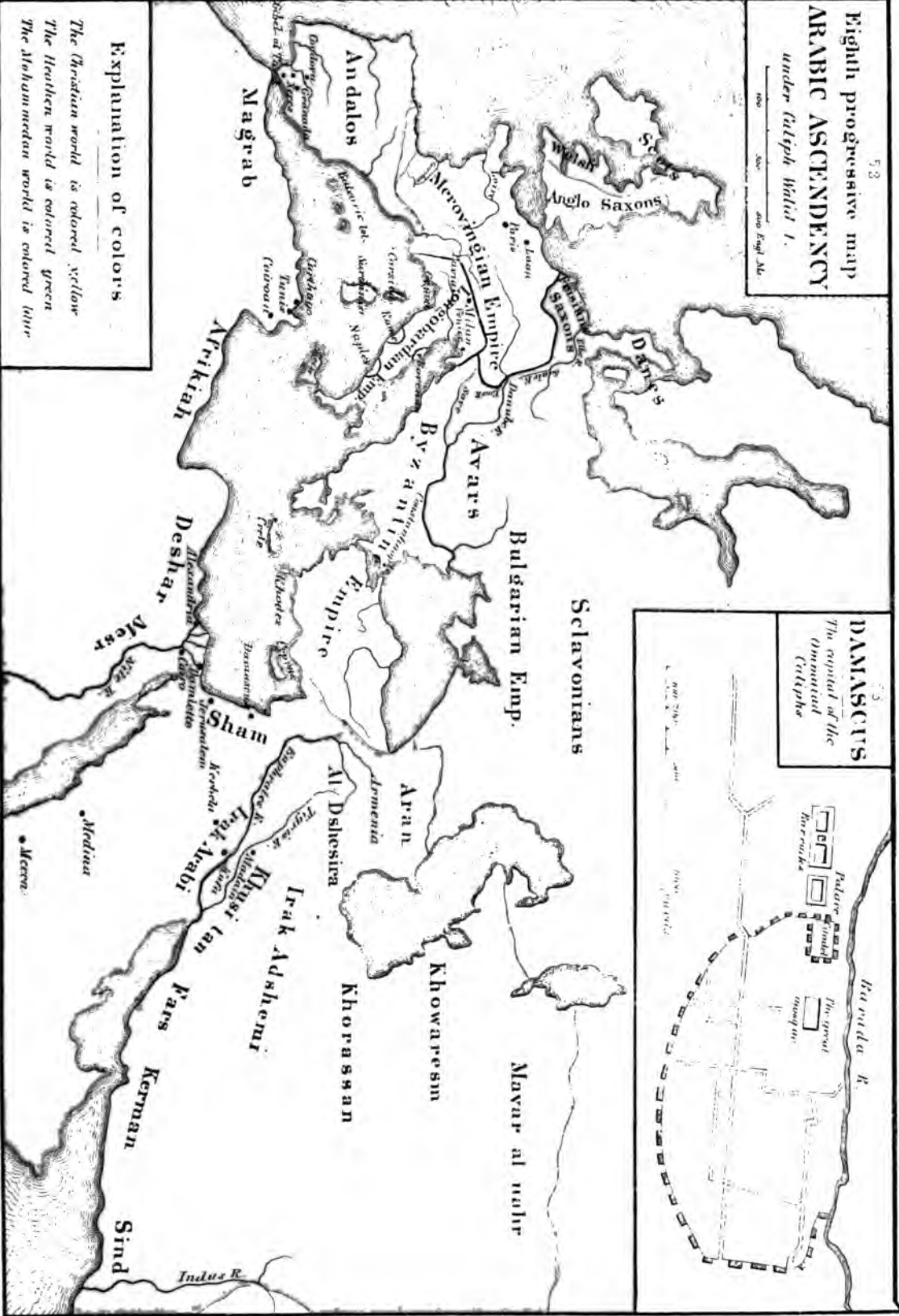






# Eight progressive map ARABIC ASCENDENCY under Caliph Hâdîd I.

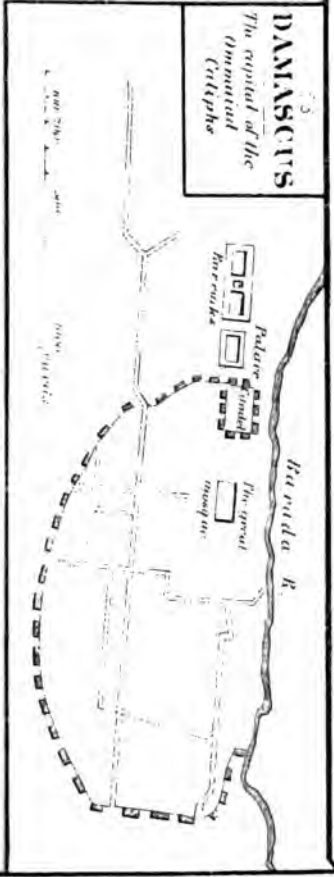
Scale 0 100 200 English Miles



Explanation of colors

The Christian world is colored yellow  
The Hethen world is colored green  
The Islammedan world is colored blue

## DAMASCUS The capital of the Ommayyad Caliphate



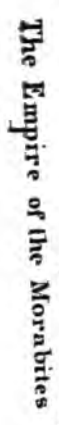






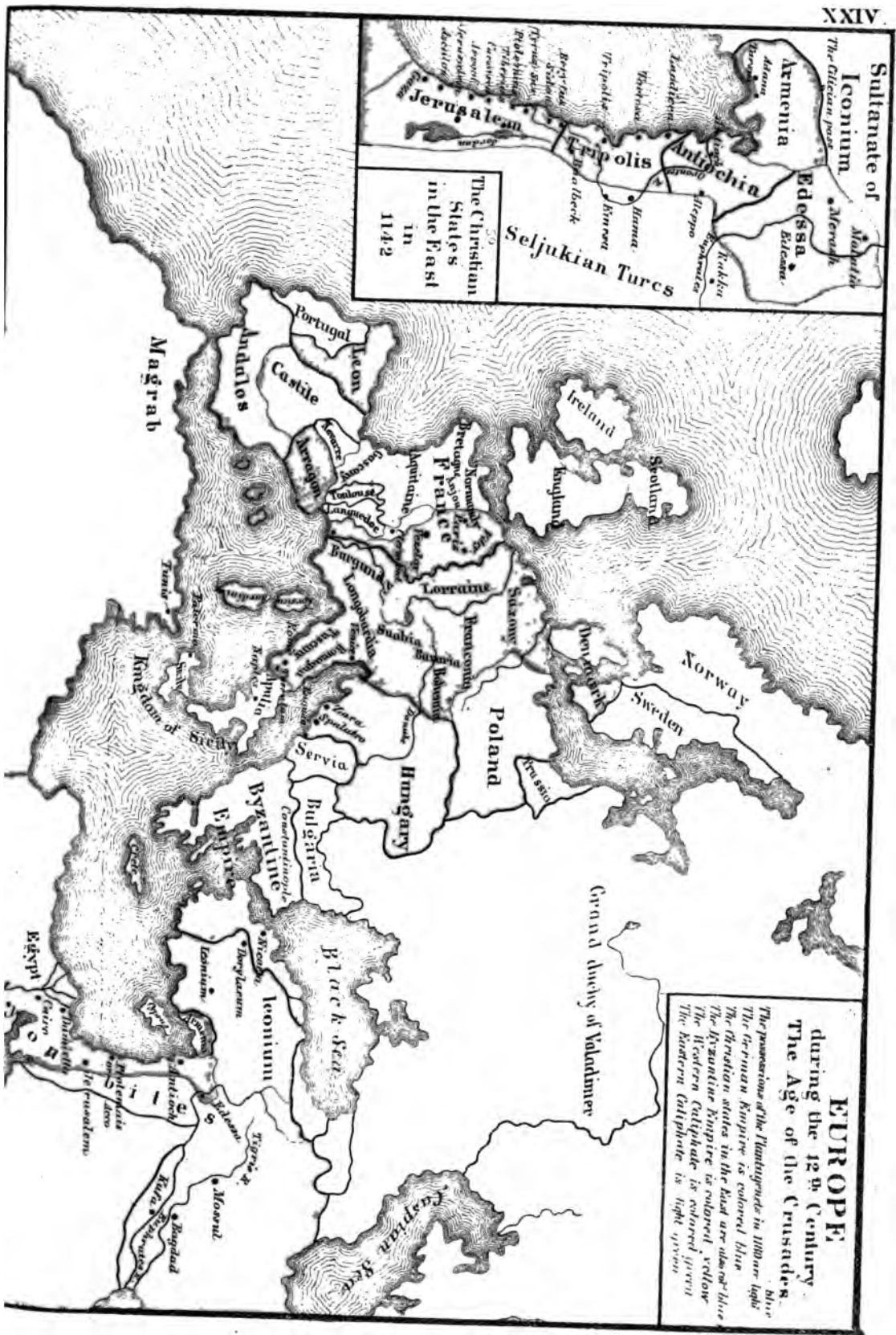




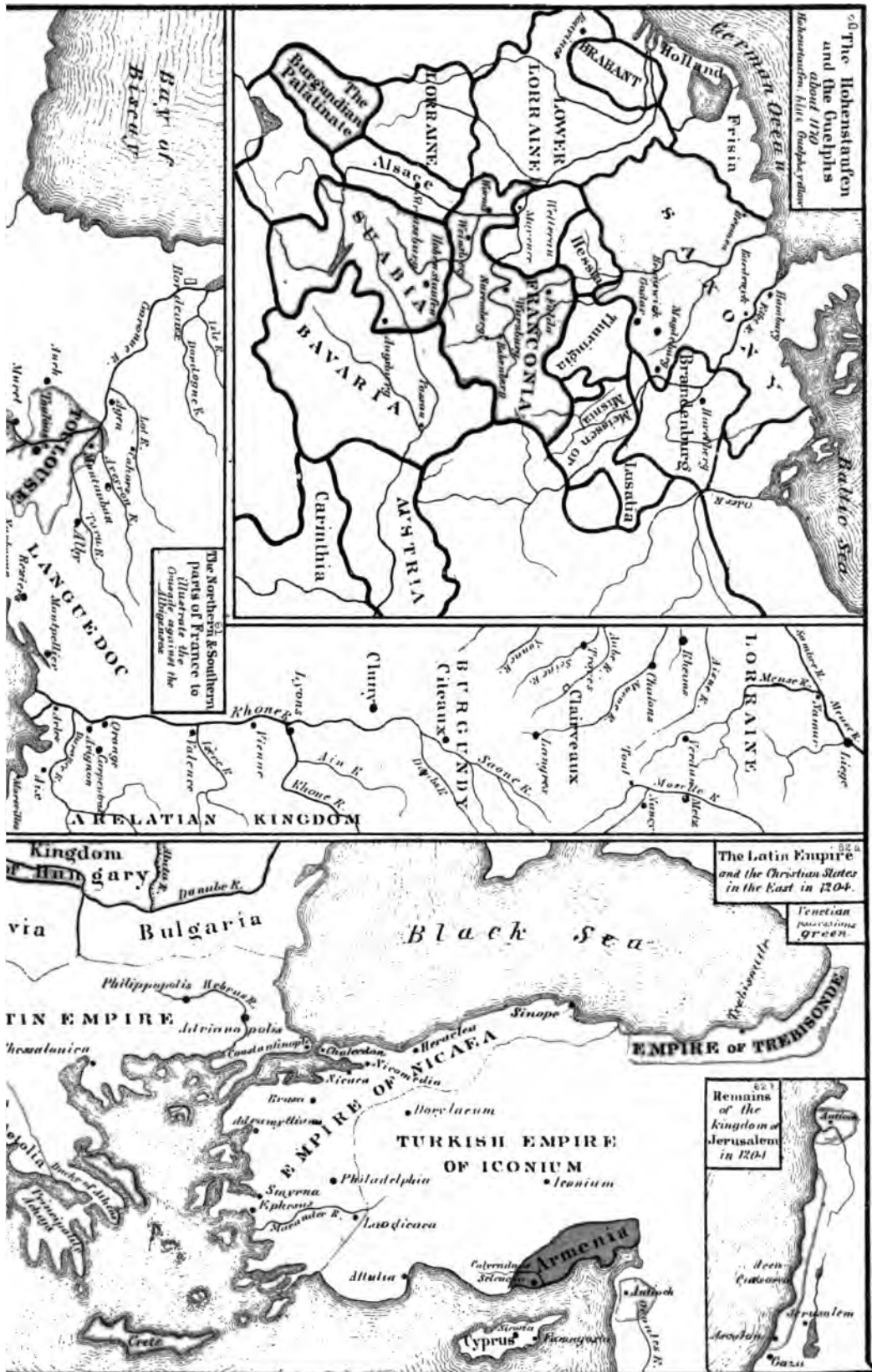








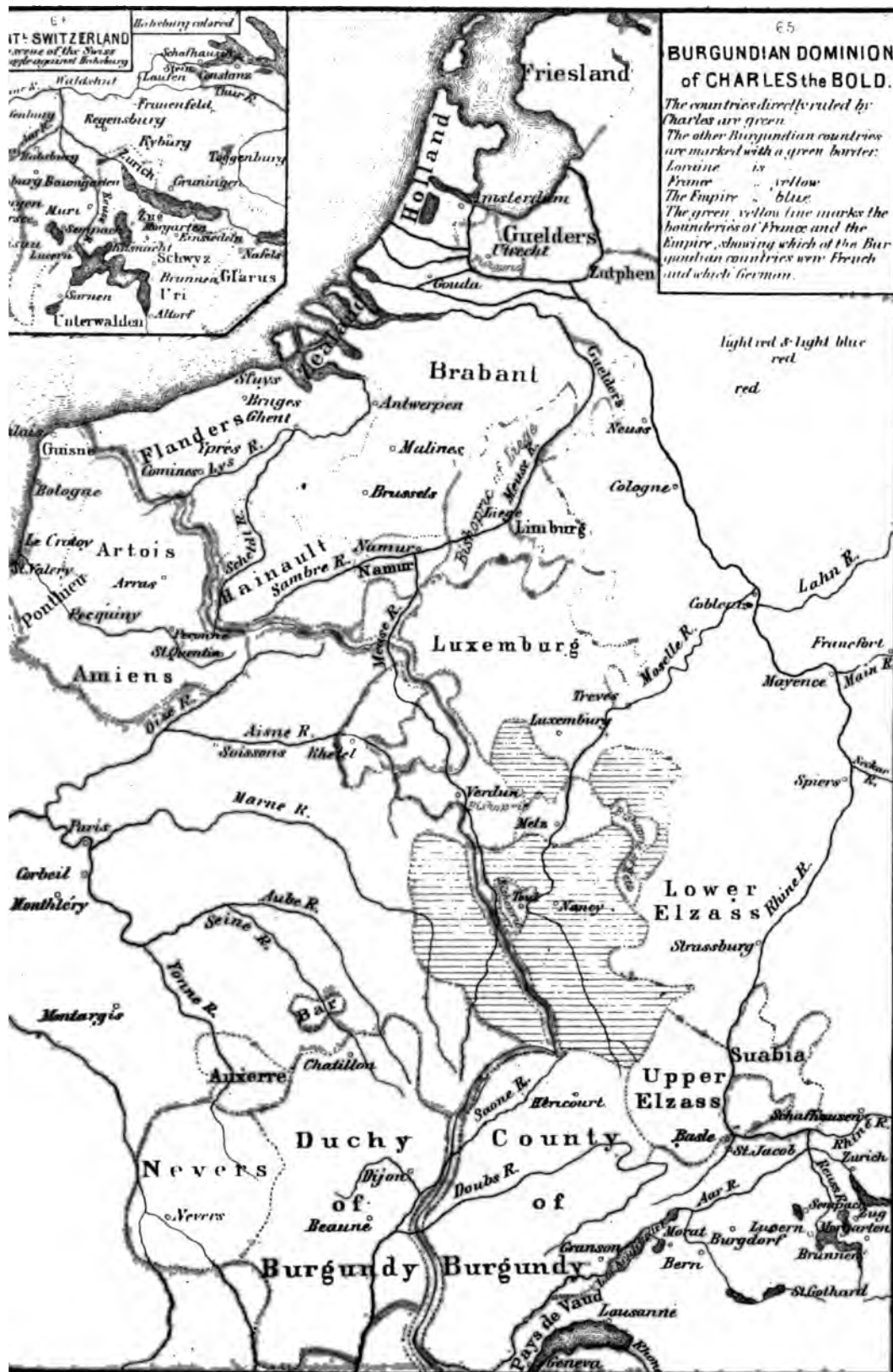






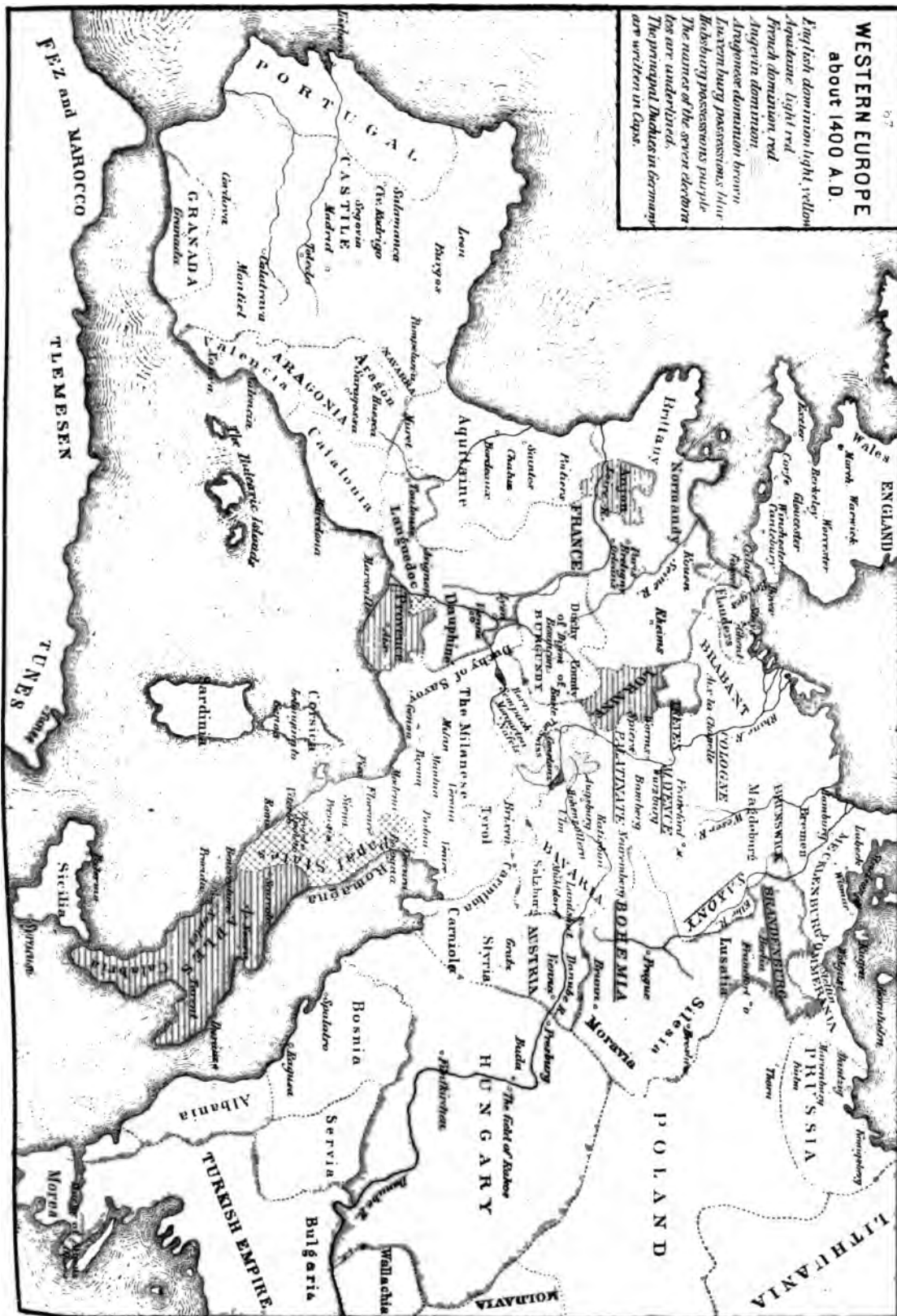
























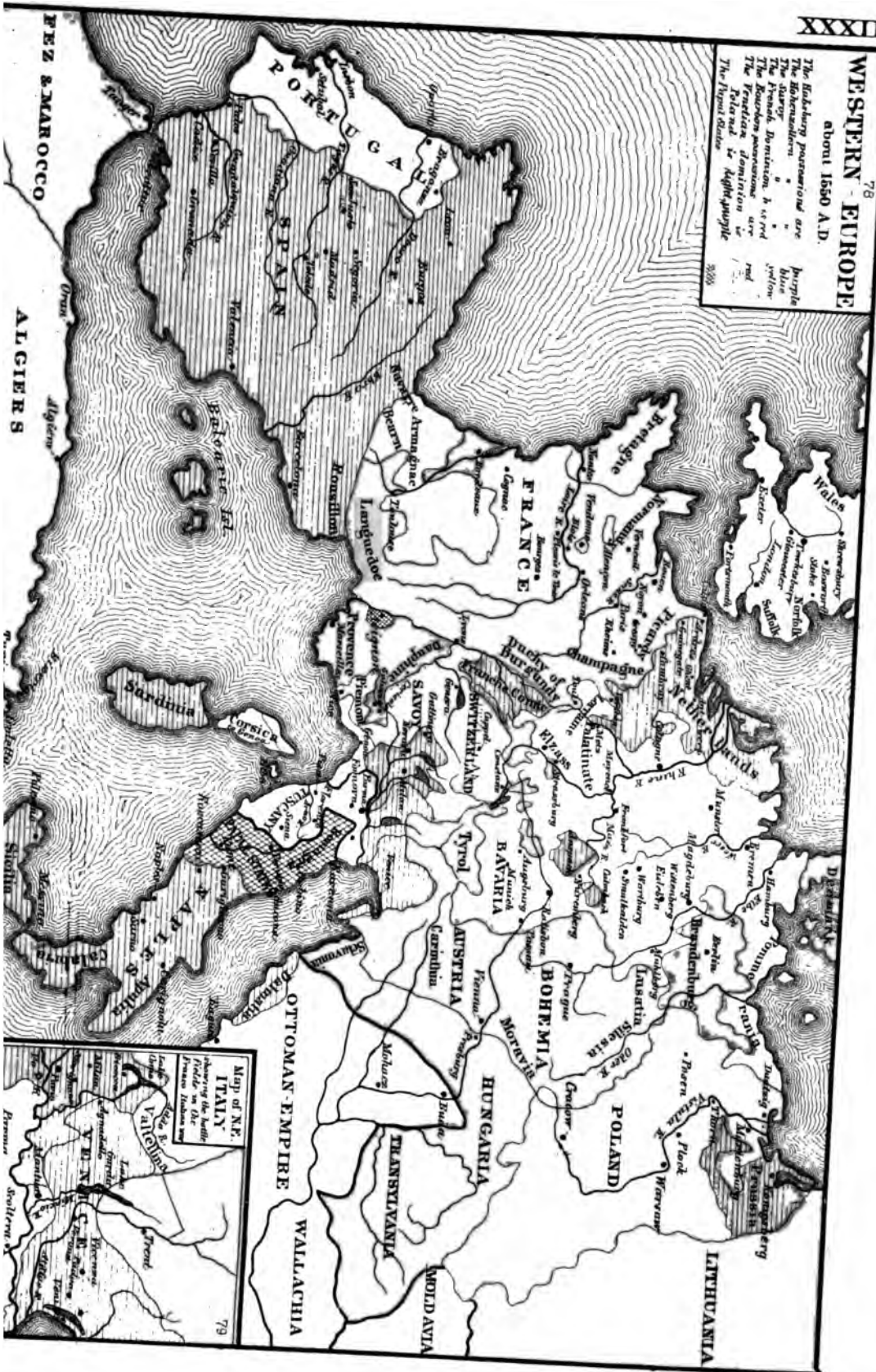




# WESTERN EUROPE

about 1550 A.D.

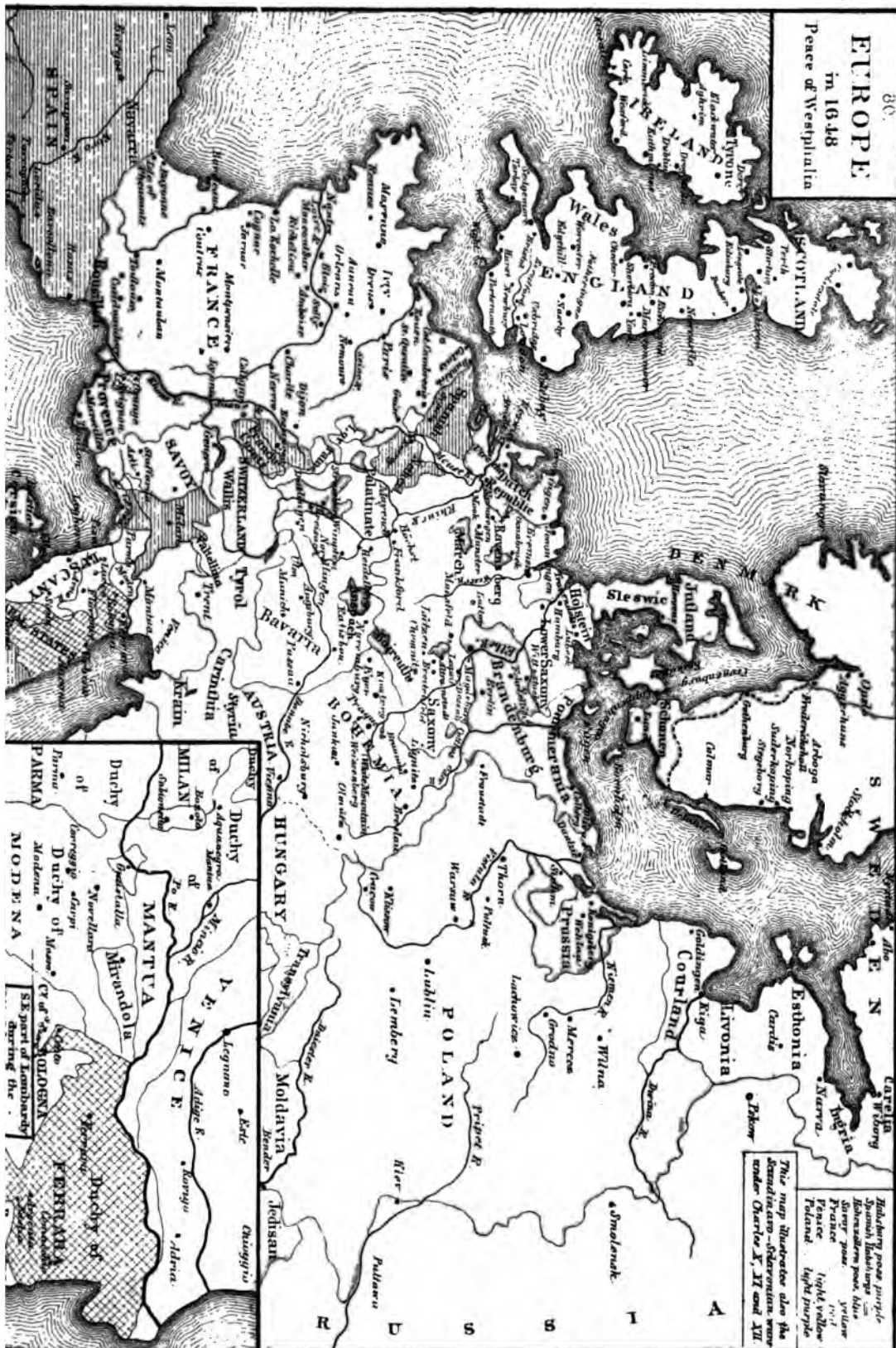
The following particulars are  
 The boundaries are purple  
 The rivers are blue  
 The French dominions are red  
 The Spanish possessions are yellow  
 The Venetian dominions are red  
 The Papal States are light purple



Map of N.E. ITALY showing the limits of the Papal States in the 16th century



30.  
EUROPE  
in 1848  
Peace of Westphalia

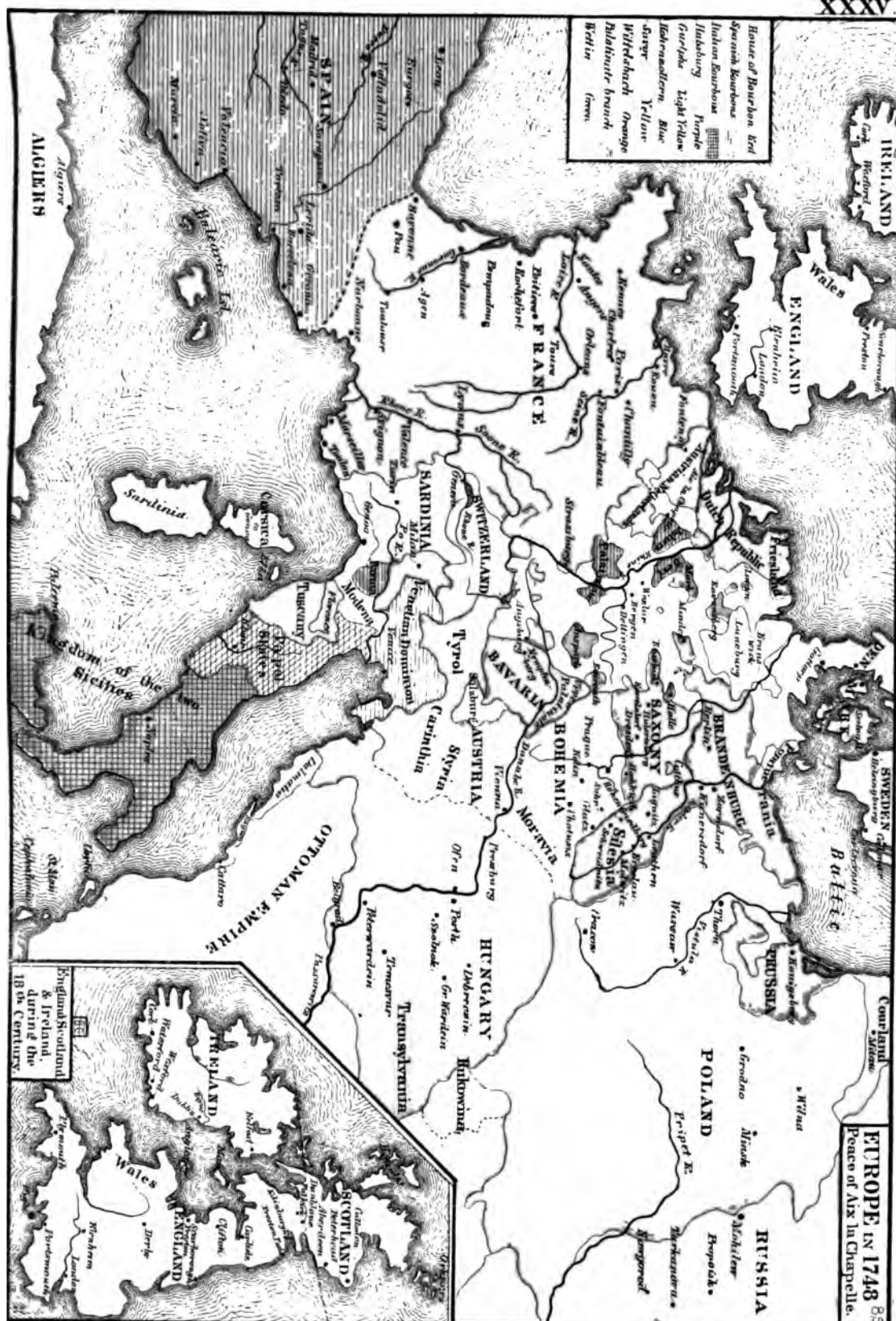










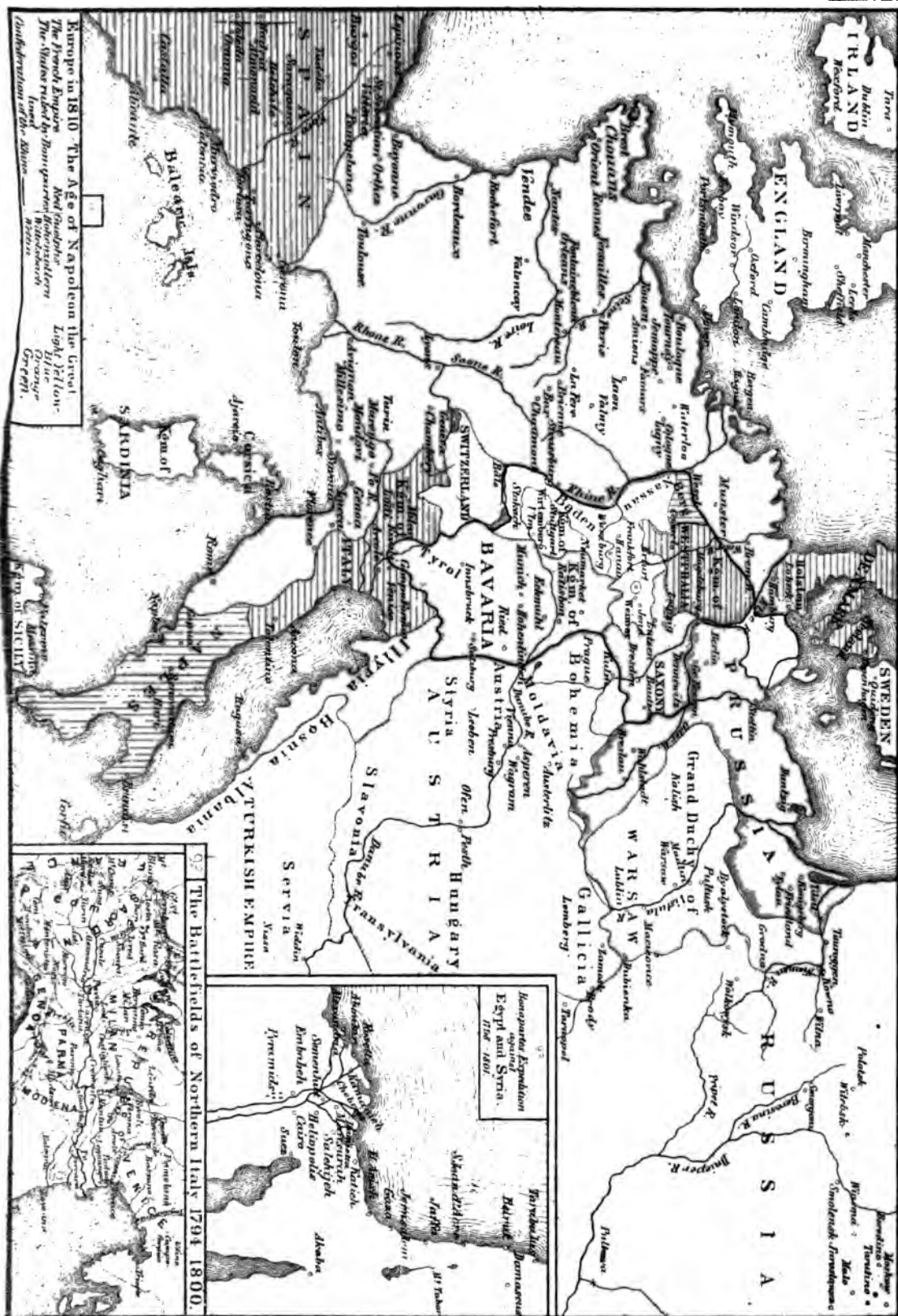










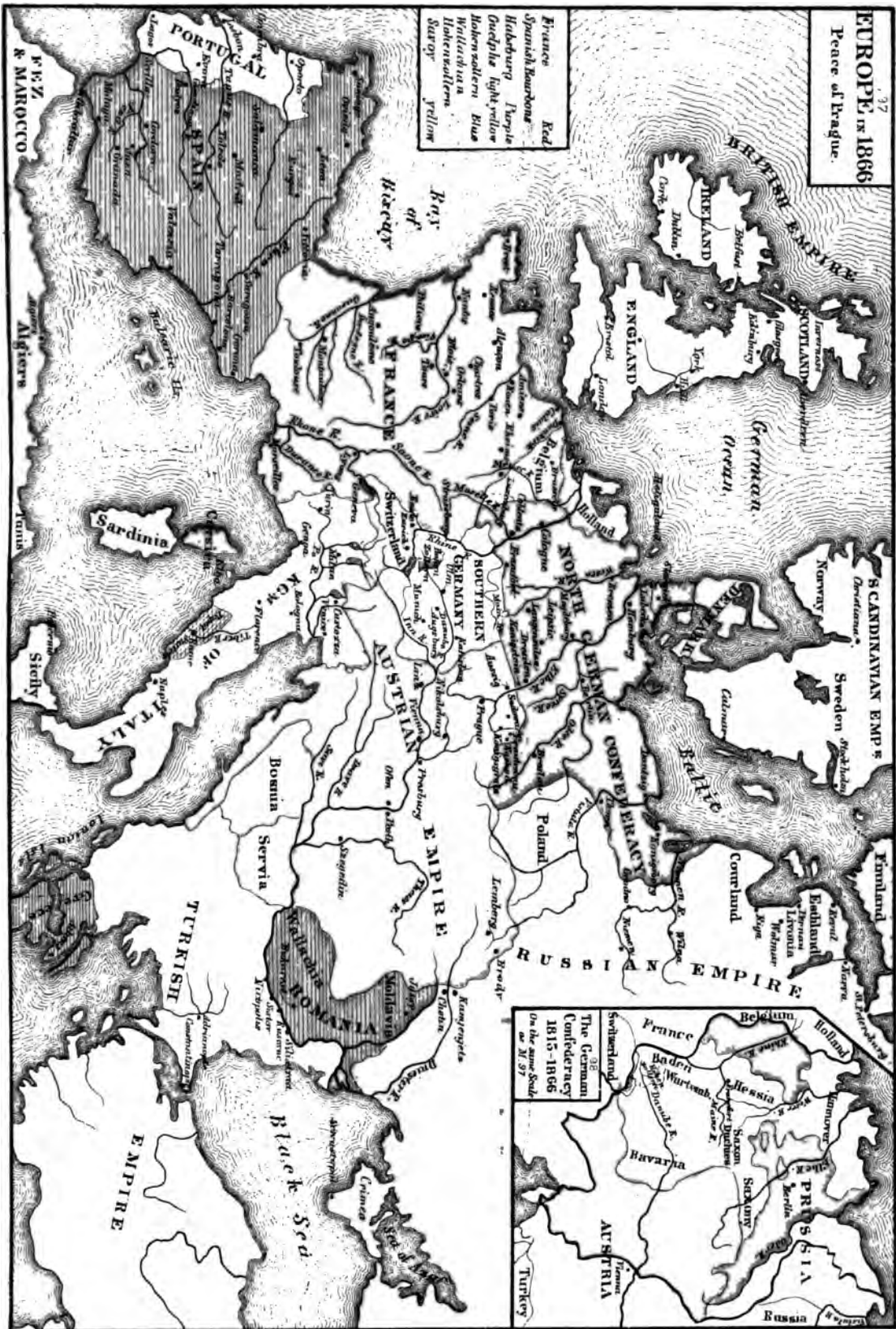










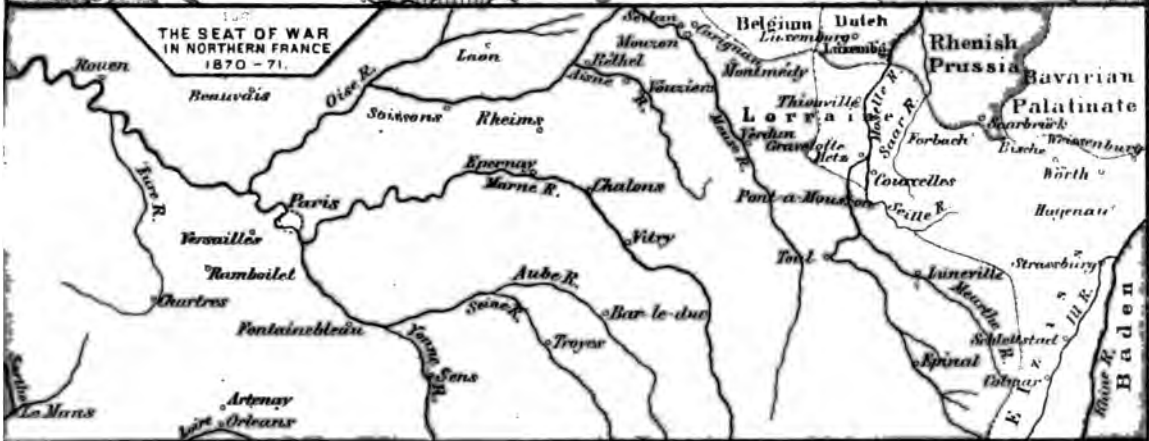
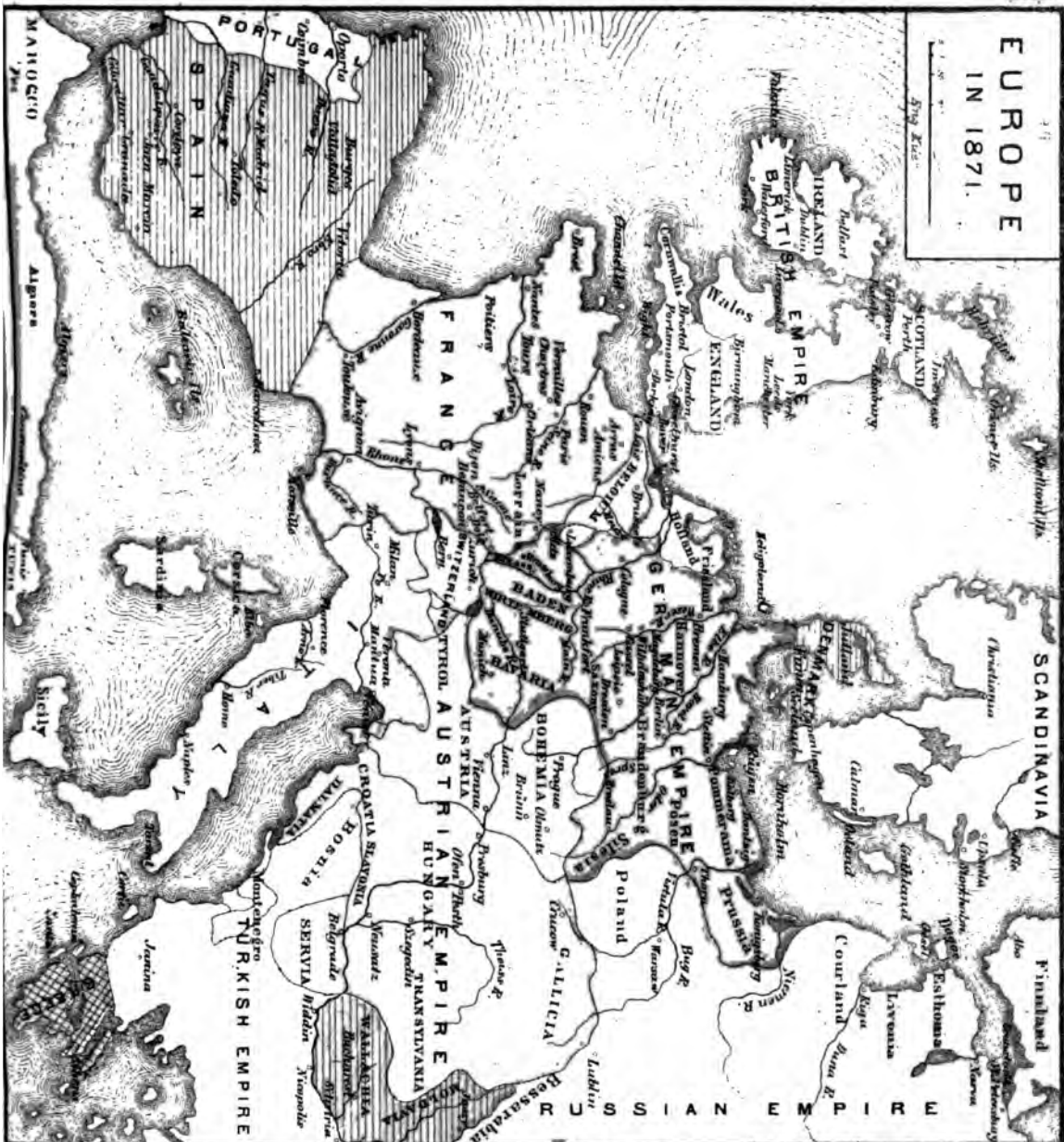






# EUROPE IN 1871.

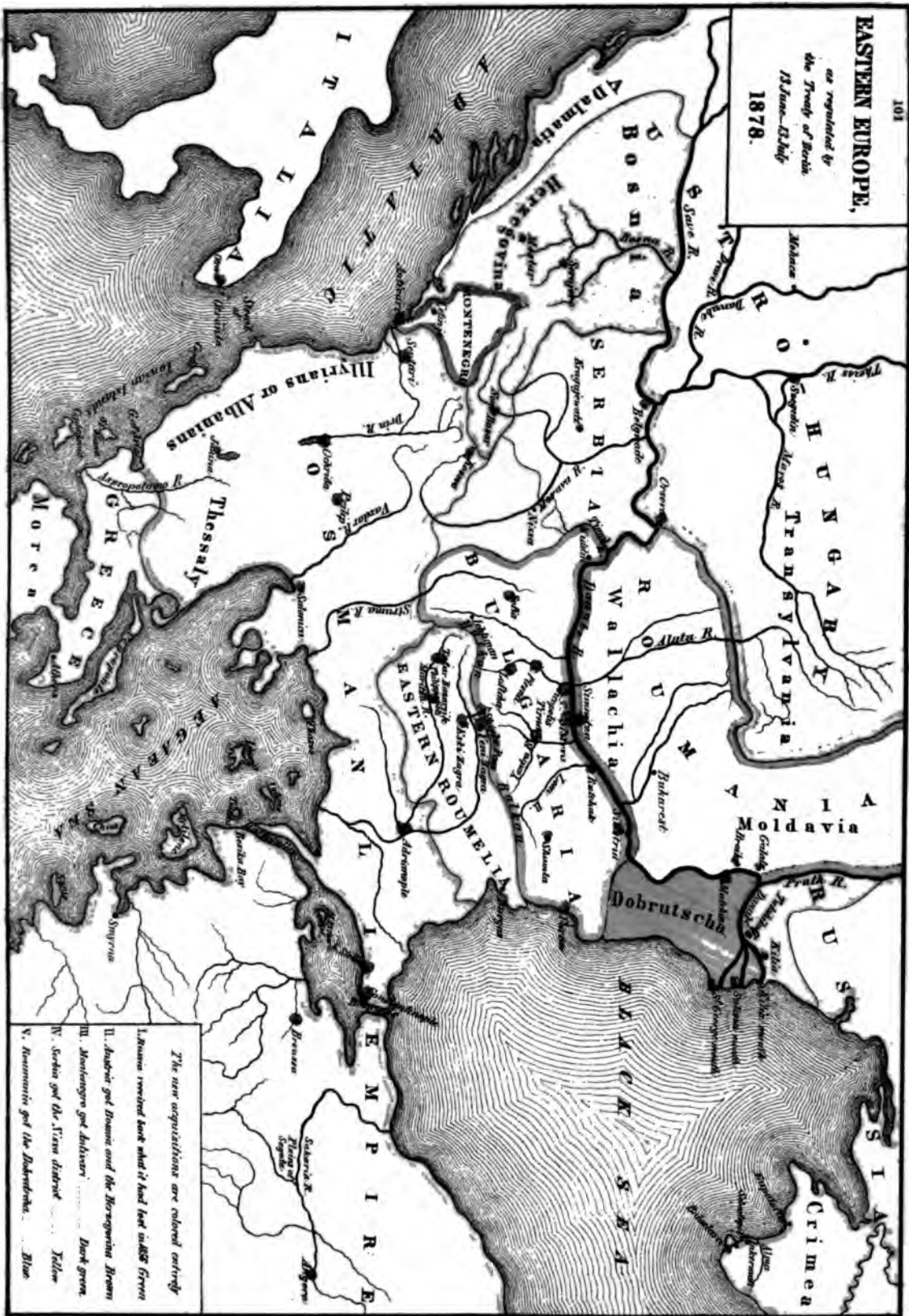
500 Miles



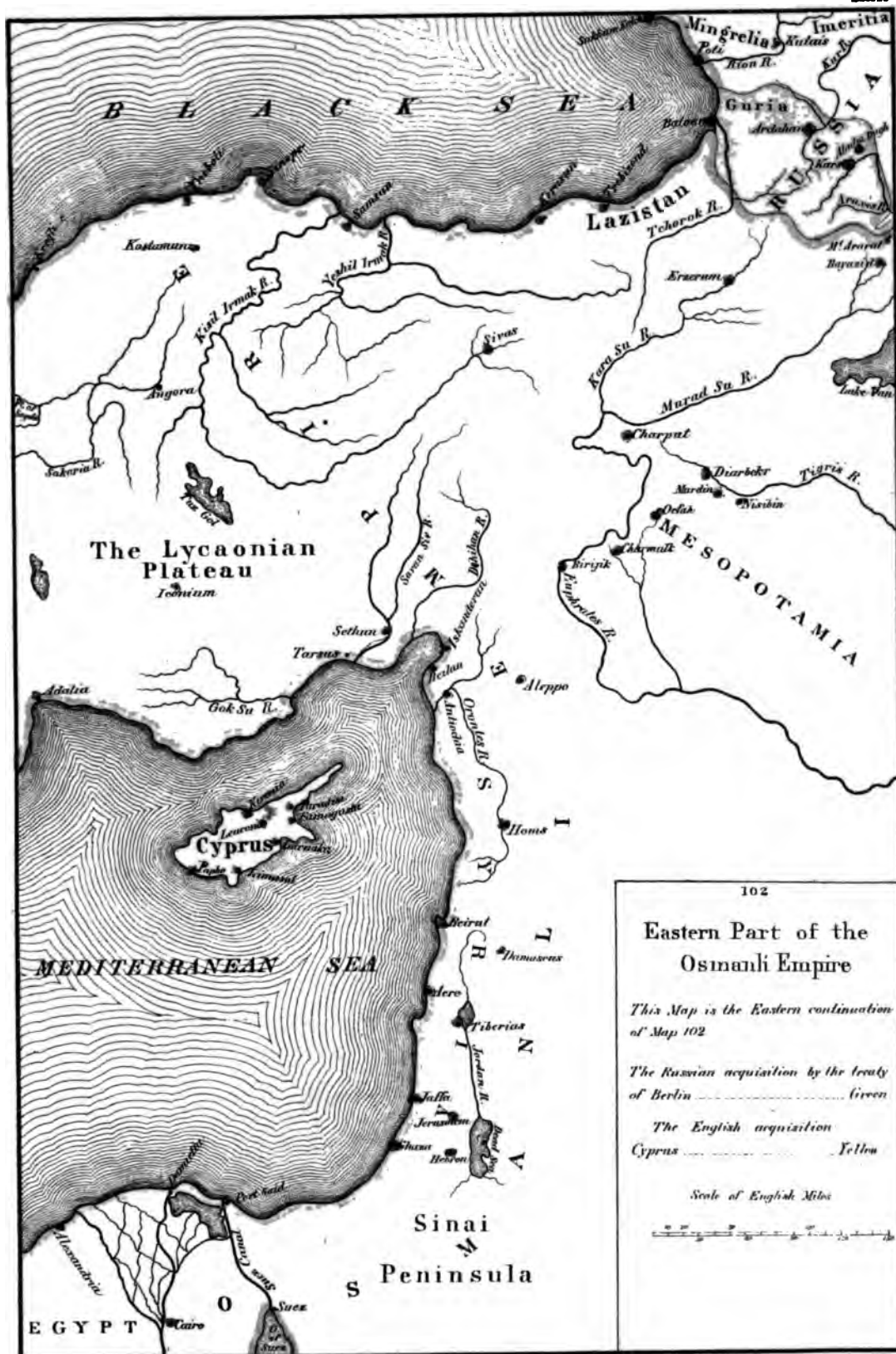


# EASTERN EUROPE,

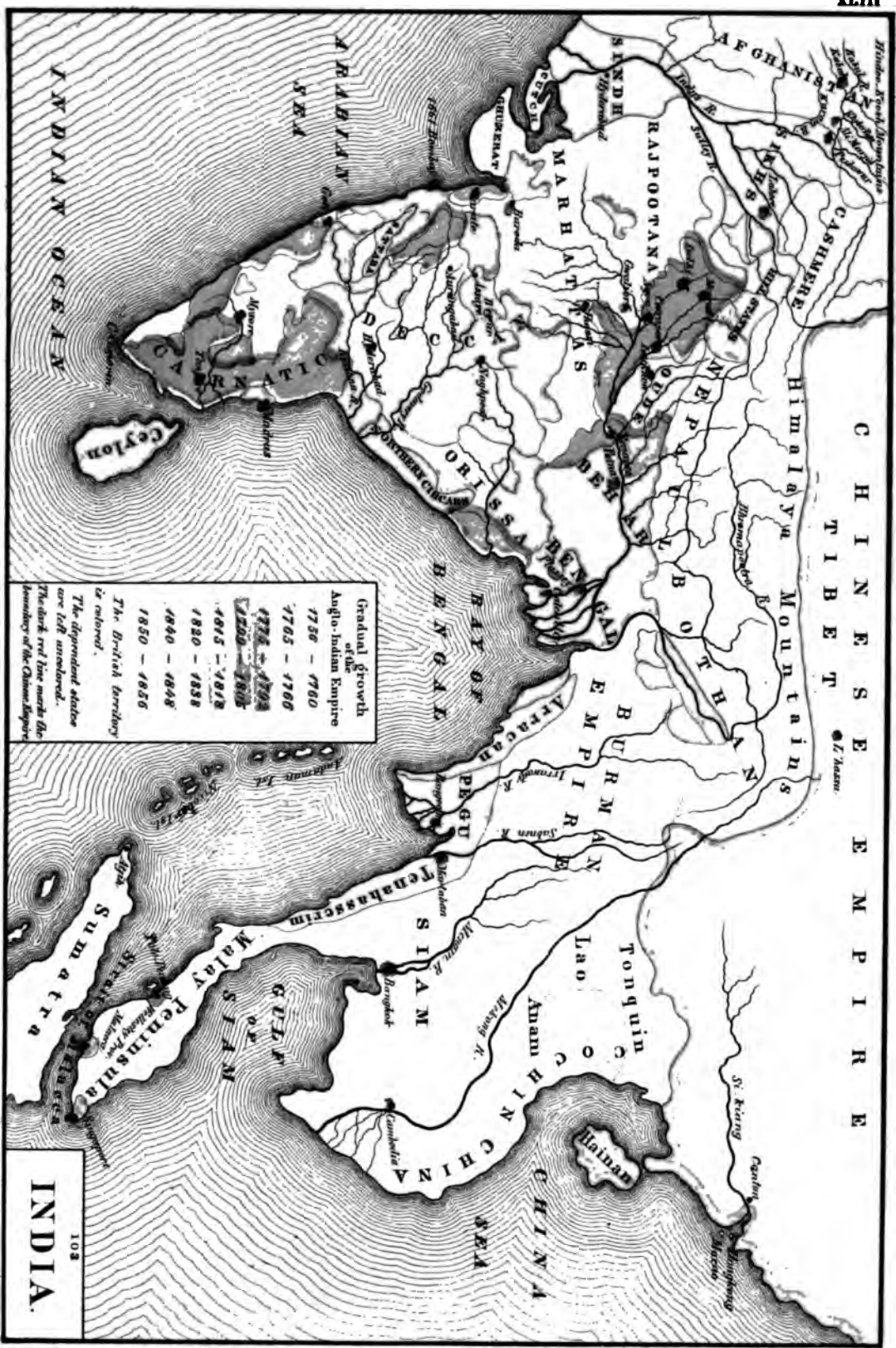
as represented by  
the Treaty of Berlin  
13 June-13 July  
1878.













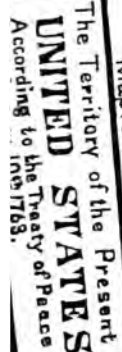
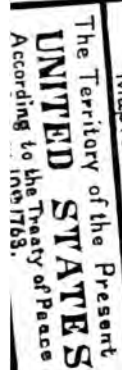




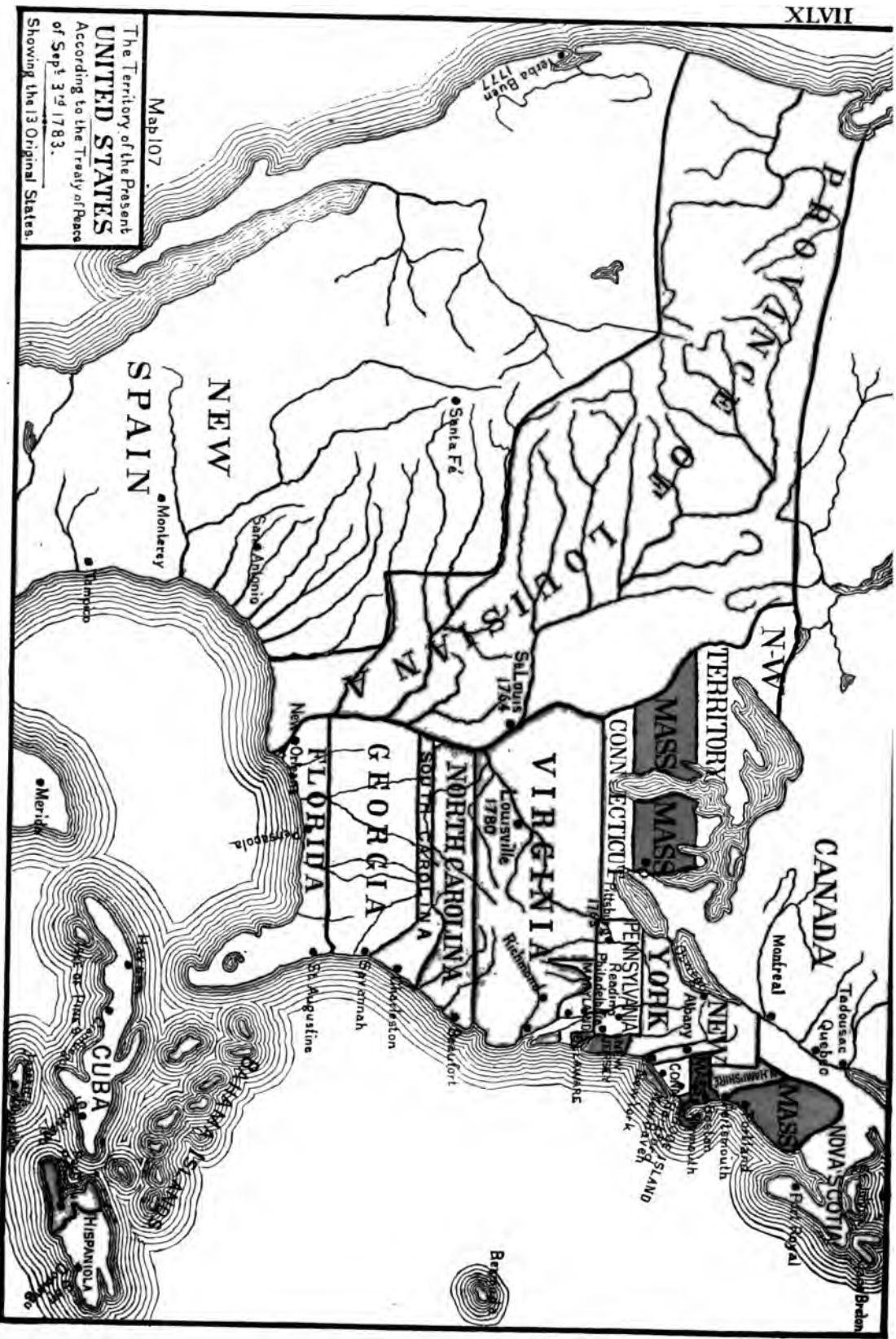












The Territory of the Present  
**UNITED STATES**  
According to the Treaty of Peace  
of Sept 3<sup>rd</sup> 1783.  
Showing the 13 Original States.

Map 107

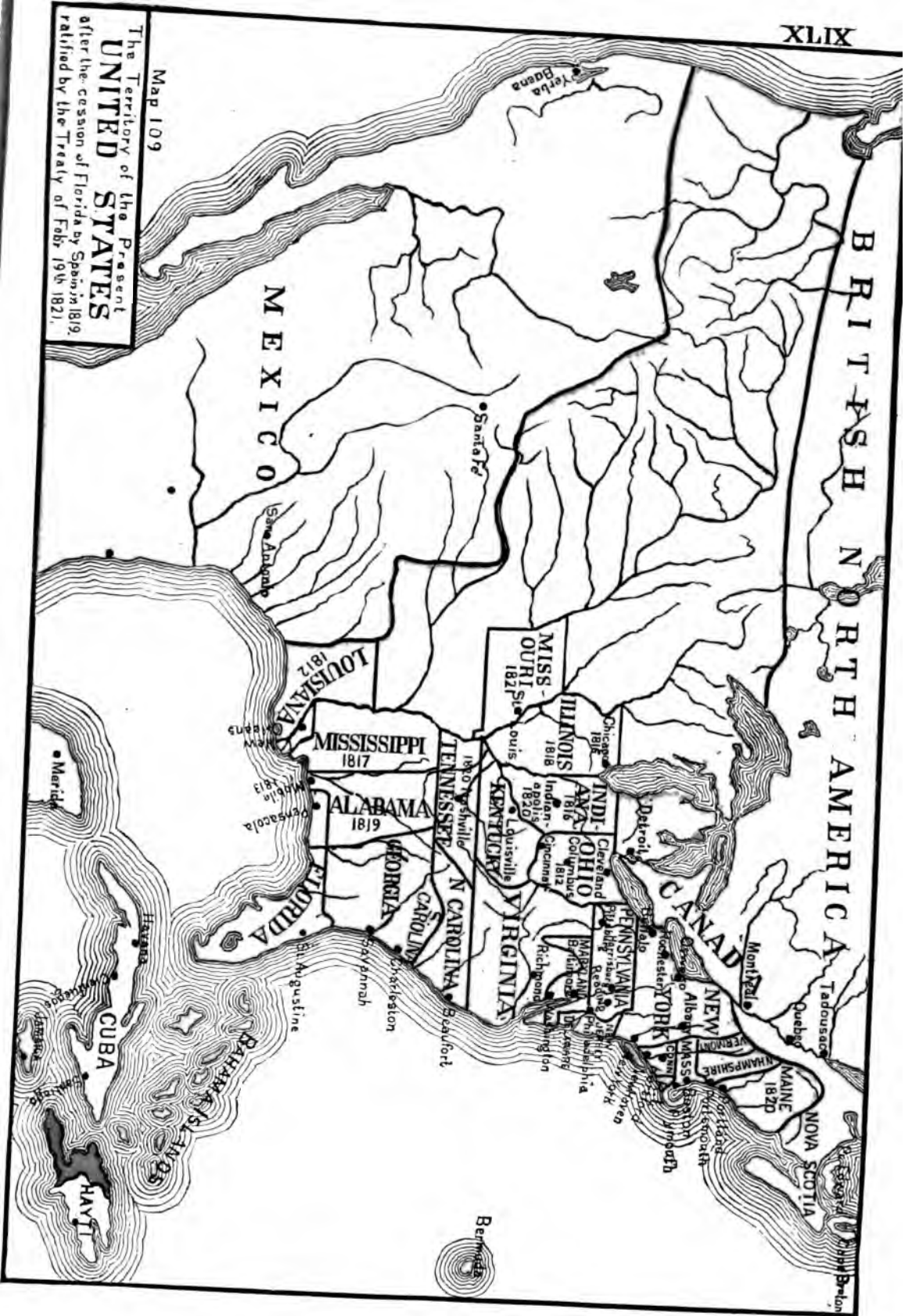








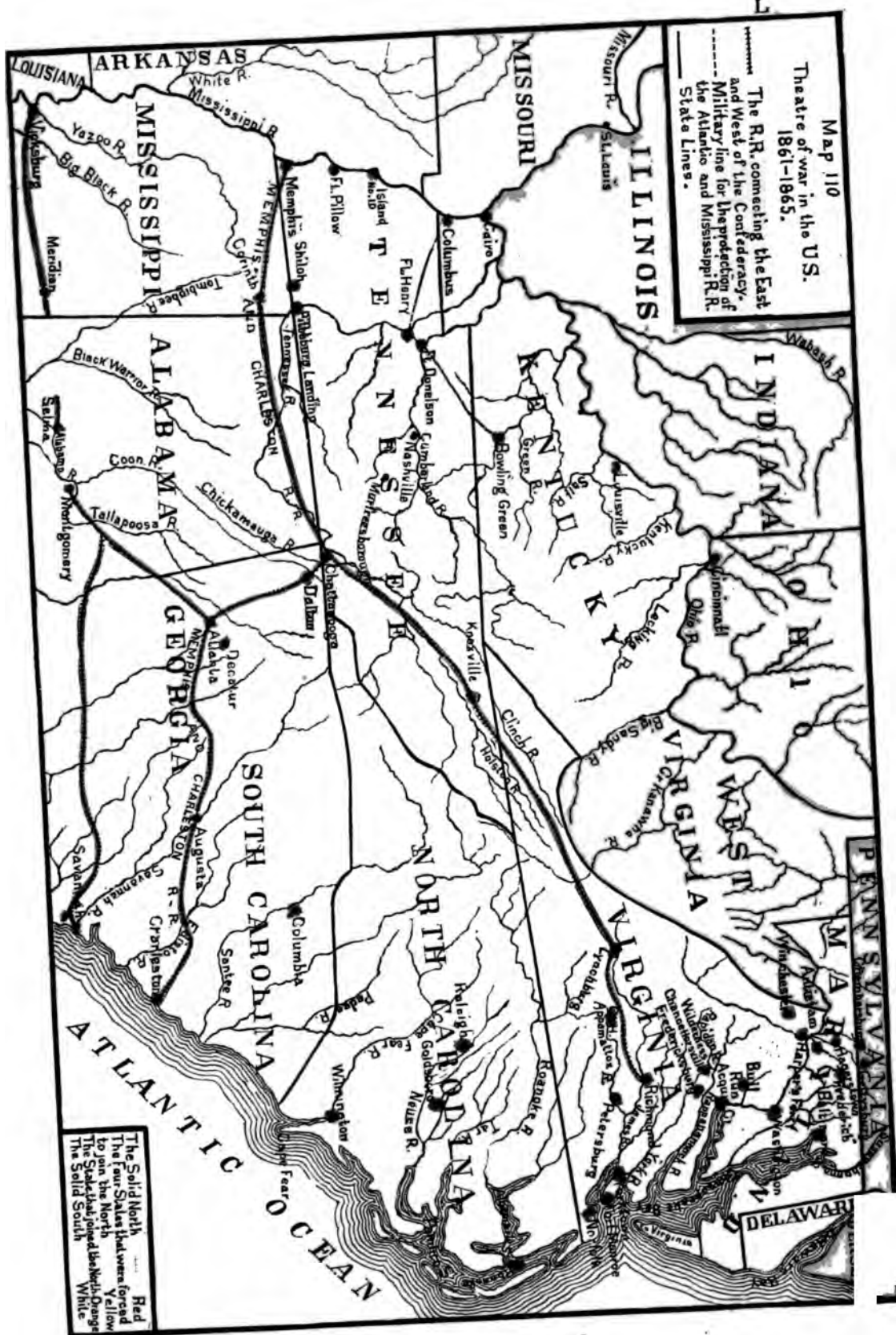
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA



Map 109  
The Territory of the Present  
**UNITED STATES**  
after the cession of Florida by Spain in 1819,  
ratified by the Treaty of Feb. 19th 1821.



The R.R. connecting the East and West of the Confederacy—Military line for the protection of the Atlantic and Mississippi R.R. State Lines.

















To avoid fine, this book should be returned on  
or before the date last stamped below

SON-9-40

--	--	--

633706

## 2.1

[illegible]

LIBRARY, SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, STANFORD  
633706

633706

